The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916. ONE ANNA

Nothing just as good as PALMERS the all-British tyres. WELLINGTONS sell them.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Ca ro.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.'
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20t Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9 39	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	525	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

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Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Rn, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler &
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NIMAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RANEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler
SIALA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, Railway Station.
UJHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies in towns not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6988	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay	Karachi	Calcutta, Sub-Branch	
Howrah (Calcutta),	Delhi	Rangoon,	Madras
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,	Kuala-Lumpur
Kota Bharu (Kelantan),	Penang,	Singapore,	Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, [illegible]
AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' ledger sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY." Bombay

Doctors indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464 A.

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate, apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

C. M. S. HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPORE.—WANTED a B.Sc. to teach Physics and Chemistry, salary Rs. 70 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications and experience. Must join post January 3rd, 1916. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 1006

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' School, Stipend, Rs. 150—5—175. Government Service. Begin work February 5th, 1916. Apply with testimonials, stating age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1003

WANTED—PUPILS for Shorthand (Pitman *Rapid Course), Typewriting (Touch Method) and Accountancy taught within a short period. Special accommodation for Ladies. Service and Examinations Results Guaranteed. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 2774

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.—WANTED a PRINCIPAL with experience of teaching in English Schools. Must be a graduate of a British University. Salary, Rs. 600—700 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY 1002

REQUIRED at once for Singapore daily paper, European trained JOURNALIST, accustomed to Managerial and Sub-Editorial (night and/or day) work. Printing experience an advantage. Good prospects for young capable man. 3 years' agreement, passage to Singapore and home at expiry of agreement. Apply at once with full particulars of experience, salary required and when available. Box 1003, "Singapore Free Press," Singapore. 1010

WANTED a fully qualified ENGINEER for the post of Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nerbudda Division, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem, with travelling allowance of an officer of the first class. The post is not pensionable. For the due performance of the duties of the post active habits are essential and considerable previous experience of Civil Engineering work is necessary. Applications, which will be received up to the 15th January, 1916, should be submitted to THE COMMISSIONER, Nerbudda Division, Hoshangabad, C. P. 1009

INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a qualified and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
...mber, 1915. 1004

WANTED

WANTED.—LOAN of Rupees seventy-five thousand, on mortgage of substantial properties. Only principals. No brokers, please apply to Box No 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2747

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR, SIMLA HILLS. WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTER, Rs 175—5—200. Government Service. Begin work 5th February, 1916. Apply soon, with testimonials stating qualifications, age and religion, to Rev. G. D. BARNE, Principal. 1001

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT—Applications are invited for the post of TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gondal Porbandar State Railway, on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 in two annual increments, with State Railway leave and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with copies of certificates to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 2783

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—316 pairs Gents Black Box Calf Balmoral Walking Boots, linen lined, bark tanned soles, screwed on, toe capped Medium toe and fitting. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.

Reduced Price Rs. 3/15.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 612—6

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES

NOTICE.

REVISION of the Election Roll of persons qualified to vote at the ensuing election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan Community in Bombay as directed in Government Notification No. 1204 dated 8th December 1915, Legal Department published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 9th December 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the draft list of Mahomedans resident in Bombay qualified under the Election Rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 17th October 1912 to note at the election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan community in the City of Bombay, is prepared and will be available for inspection at the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Town Custom House on 31st December 1915 and following days when this office is open for business between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. A limited number of copies of this draft list will be available for sale on application at a price of rupee one per copy. All persons whose names are not included in the list and who claim that their names should be entered in the final revised roll and all persons whose names appear in the list and who claim that any alteration or revision should be made in such list should forward their claims in writing to the Collector of Bombay before the 15th January 1915, after which date no claims will be considered.

All letters submitting claims should be marked on the outside "Electrical Roll."

A. L. DESHMUKH,
2761 for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
30th December, 1915.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 55 (Rupees fifty-five) per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the year ending 30th June 1915, payable on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 3rd January 1916 between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 17th December, 1915, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th December, 1915. 2655

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD.

AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 15th January 1916.

Business:—

To sanction distribution of Rs. 100 per share out of the Reserve Fund.

By order,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
2782. Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the following Resolution passed at the Public Meeting called by the Sheriff held under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 10th December, 1915, and request subscriptions for the Memorial.

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial or memorials be raised to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and that a Committee and Secretaries composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

Yours faithfully,
J. A. D. McBain,
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas.
Stanley Reed,
Lalloobhai Samaldas,
H. P. Mody,
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,
Jehangir B. Petit,
Choonilal V. Mehta.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Subscriptions may be made payable to any one of the Secretaries and where cheques are sent it is requested that they will be crossed. 2697

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 12th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within (60) Sixty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
2671 Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction Sale) the richly polished teak and blackwood substantial household and office valuable furniture, such as dining tables and chairs, dinner waggons, meat-safes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, tiled and wooden teapoys, tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized cabinets, marble topped centre tables, low, easy and Curzon chairs, writing tables, book-cases, corner cabinets, single and double panel and glass door almirahs, phonographs, large office tables, glass screens, dirty clothes baskets, harmoniums, rocking chairs, dressing and washing tables, mirrored chest of drawers, card tables, verandah seats, latest designed wooden bedsteads, cabinet styled sewing machine by Newman, suit cases, office clocks, carpets, jardineers, umbrella stands, photo frames, tea trays, vases, table lamps, glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman leaving the shores of India including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The evergreen comedy.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

A play in which every great actor and actress of the past 75 years has taken part. See the role which **Macready** created and **Forbes-Robertson** improved upon.

SPECIAL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

Selected by London's leading film-music expert

Also the Farce

HOW WIFFLES CURED THE BLUES.

In which the famous Parisian and his patients advise the patrons to follow their example to keep smiling all the year round.

CURIOSITY CREZY,

Showing how a man found the newly-born baby 1916 with all the general wishes for happiness and prosperity,

and last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE

containing most effective scenes.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC. PROF. C. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
3569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

The Tremendous Film.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

In 36 Episodes.

DON'T FORGET

To read the stories in "The Times of India" every Saturday.

WATCH FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

A Delightful New Year Programme.

"UNDER THE TRICOLOR"

A Patriotic Drama played by the leading child actress, Marie Fromet

"WIFFLES THE CONFIRMED BACHELOR"—Comedy

"ONCE EVERY 10 MINUTES"—Comic.

"UPSIDE DOWN ANIMAL"—Coloured Scientific

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

AND

"A MERRY CHASE"—Starlight Comedy.

Time and prices as usual.

SEE OUR SPECIAL ADS. FOR NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

A Season of Science! Sensation!! Mirth!!! and Music!!!

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR THEATRE P.

General Manager.....James McGrath.

A 20th CENTURY WONDER!!!

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

MR. ALBAN J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Scientist

and his

WIRELESS CONTROLLED AIRSHIP

Mr. Roberts will fly his 20-foot model of the latest Airship over the heads of the audience inside the Theatre. Controlled solely by WIRELESS FROM THE STAGE.

THE VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1915.

CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY!

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

The Last Instalment of

THE

ZUDORA MYSTERY.

6000 Feet. 4 Parts.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED—A HAPPY END

3 Shows Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30 S. T.

HALF RATES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

SPORTS ON SKATES

TUESDAY, 4th JANUARY 1916.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.

After which General Skating until Midnight.

FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY 1916.

A CINDERELLA DANCE.

FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY 1916.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.

Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lad Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Lea Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D-13

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVIND

The oldest and most popular Confectio...

Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ag...

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon ...
Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been special...

awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal U...
16, Fericadan Street,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian ...
Union of London that Amichand Govind...
Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has ...
awarded a Certificate from the Veg...
Exhibition and Congress held in the yea...
for the excellence and delicacy ...
Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Ch...

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, S...

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of ...
description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of ...
like round cake) sweetened and fr...

3 HALVAS of different description...
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) ...
Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy ...
(d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla ...
(f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream ...
(h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under co...
supervision with care and promptitude ...
No such so-called preparations are ...
unless purchased from our Depot bear...
sign board and bearing a printed label ...
wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. orders will receive our at...

The generous Public are requested ...
us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION ...
LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fir...
Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,6...

Bankers.—The Bank of Bomba...

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund ...
able married persons to make provi...
their death for their wives in the s...
monthly pension for life. Subscri...
based upon a very large scale. N...
tion between European and Indi...
Funds are invested in Government ...
approved securities. Thirty per c...
total subscription is refunded to ...
in the event of his wife predec...
Twelve months' grace is allowed ...
subscription in the event of a ...
losing his employment. Liberal ...
is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. 63/3

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Buyers 61

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/6

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship quoted 80

Calcutta Linseed :—not received.

Toria Rapeseed :—Jan.-Feb. quoted 66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. 71/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Buyers £ 13-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £106

Standard Copper G M.B. £86¼

Copper Braziers £117

Yellow Metal 13½

Hard Spelter nominal, 67½

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9

Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F O B Liverpool £25-0-0

Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £4-18-0

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Value 3/9

Ceylon Rubber Jan. 3/11½ to 4/1

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 1st 5-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Forward.		
Wheat April-May ..	6 12 6	
Linseed May	9 6 0	

N.B.—Dana Bunder being closed other rates are not issued to day.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

The net profit of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the half year ending 31st December including balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 3,30,422. The usual ad interim dividend of 12 per cent per annum is declared absorbing Rs. 1,80,000 and balance of Rs. 1,52,422 is carried forward.

SECOND RICE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The second rice forecast up to December 1st gives the area 76 million acres, or one per cent. above the corresponding period last year. The season has generally been favourable.

EARL KITCHENER.

MESSAGE TO ITALY'S ARMY.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following telegram to General Cadorna from London :

On my return from my visit to Italy I desire again to thank your Excellency for the courteous and cordial reception accorded me at the Headquarters Staff of the Italian army during my necessarily brief visit.

I hope that your Excellency will at the same time allow me to send the cordial greetings of a soldier to the General Staff, to your Excellency, and to the whole Italian army. I have carefully followed its operations, and can only express my admiration for the skill of its leaders, its general efficiency, and the tenacious bravery with which the whole army is fulfilling the task confided to it. I have been able to see with my own eyes the nature of this task and the splendid manner in which the Italian army is accomplishing it.

I am full of confidence that the spirit shown by the Italian soldier will lead to victory.—(Signed) KITCHENER.

General Cadorna replied :

The expert criticism which you have been good enough to express in your message, which recognises the completeness and efficiency of the military action which Italy is proceeding to develop, will be learnt with great satisfaction by the Italian army, because it comes from the highest military person in Great Britain.

I think you for soldier's greeting which you sent to the Italian army, to the officers of my General Staff, and to myself, and cordially reciprocate them I am happy to have had the opportunity of personally knowing the illustrious general who has known how to create formidable English armies with which the Allies are fighting in the firm confidence of final victory for the triumph of civilisation against the common enemy

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE ANAGRAM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

light irritation in the throat may lead hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop y soothe the irritation and strengt en roat. B 14

VIOLENT SCENE IN ROUMANIAN CHAMBER.

"DOWN WITH THE GERMANS."

The number of those invited to attend the opening of Roumanian Parliament was very limited, and half the boxes were empty, says Reuter's Buckarest correspondent. Two were reserved for the members of the Diplomatic Corps one for the representatives of the Entente, and the other for the representatives of the Central Empires. Strict measures were taken to prevent possible demonstrations.

The King, on arriving with the Crown Prince Carol, was received by the whole Parliament with cheers and cries of hurrah. His Majesty, having begun his speech from the Throne, was compelled to stop owing to various members of the Opposition calling out: "Down with Hungary! Down with the Germans! Lead us to Transylvania."

The overwhelming majority of the Government attempted to drown the Opposition with cheers and applause. The demonstrations were renewed several times during the King's brief speech. A Deputy who called out: "Down with the Government!" had to defend himself against several Liberal Deputies, who rushed towards him with the intention of striking him.

At the conclusion of the speech the King and Crown Prince left the House amid the cheers of the Deputies.

The Opposition will interpellate the Government on several points at the next sitting. Stormy scenes are expected in view of the resolve of the Opposition, supported by several seceders from the ranks of the Liberal party, to force the Government to give a categoric explanation of its policy. Commenting on the scene in Parliament, the semi-official newspaper "Vuetorul" says:

"The violent and disrespectful demonstrations made by the Opposition during the reading of the speech from the throne, which made a warm appeal for the patriotic union of all for the defence of the interests of the country, merely compromised once and for all the anarchical action of the Opposition, under the inspiration of nameless ambitions. Even the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in whose favour the Opposition had organised these demonstrations were bound to note how prejudicial such artificial displays are to the cause of their promoters. The Parliamentary majority, which expresses the true opinion of the country, proved by its applause its sympathies for the Royal message."

ACTOR IN THE WAR.

NATION'S SPIRIT AT HOME.

In his Majesty's Theatre on Dec. 5 Mr. H. Bottomley delivered the third of a series of Sunday afternoon lectures, his subject being. "The War: Its Genesis and Revelation."

Mr. H. B. Irving, who presided, referred to the relations existing between his profession and the Press. Newspapers now dealt gently with actors because—most of the actors of military age having gone to the front—those who remained, being nearly all over military age, were impervious to criticism. (Laughter.) Out of the total of 8,000 actors, 1,500 had enlisted some months ago, and the figures were higher now. Theatres were regarded as luxuries, but he thought they might be described as necessary luxuries. The actors left behind to carry on the theatres were doing some service to the soldiers at the front.

In a letter he had received a sergeant of the Royal Artillery wrote: "The way in which the profession has provided for the boys who have returned is simply splendid. If I was Lord Derby I would not allow any of your profession to enlist but I would keep them all at home to liven up the pessimistic cronies we are blest with. After careful study I have come to the conclusion that actors and soldiers are the only optimistic people we have left." (Laughter.) The war (Mr. Irving continued) had done away with the rubbish and nonsense sometimes heard about the actor's profession rendering him less of a man than anybody else. They had again found, as in the Civil War, that actors were good soldiers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bottomley said that, apart from the activities of the Kaiser himself the real genesis of the war was the effete and absolutely ridiculous system of government under which this country had lived. Germany had had but one object, which was to strike when she was ready. Despite all our blunders and waste of life and treasure in the past fifteen months we had as usual, muddled through. We had reached a point at which the end of the war was not in doubt—it was actually in sight They were now witnessing in the Near East the opening of the last chapter of it. The real danger which had to be faced was the possibility of politicians concluding a patched-up and inconclusive peace (Cheers.) There could be no peace until every German had thrown down his arms in absolute and unconditional surrender And their first ambassador to the peace conference should be not a lawyer but Lord Kitchener himself. (Cheers.)

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st January, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 950	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75 5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.4	,,
Dew Point	65 0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.705	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloud=10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4	,,
Minimum do. do.	69.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NWN,NW,N'W	
Movement of Wind do do	117 Mile.	

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy every offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D-23

GUNS AND MINES.

BRITISH ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Our artillery has again been active of late, while all the batteries, both heavy and light, seem to have ample supplies of ammunition, writes Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France. Every day the German lines are bombarded, communication trenches are shelled, suspected strong points are destroyed, and road junctions and railway crossings are rendered impassable by high explosive, mixed with shrapnel. Not a shell is wasted—each one has a definite target, a certain mission to accomplish. Each one does a certain amount of damage that the enemy has to repair, while the working parties engaged in repairing the damage offer a further target for artillery.

Mining work has also been actively continued, and a number of mines have been exploded under the enemy's trenches at various points of the line.

Few surprise attacks have ever been so daringly conceived or so skilfully carried out as the "successful enterprise" near Messines, recently reported by Sir John French. A small party of bombers crawled at night across the "No Man's Land," separating the lines, climbed over the top of the parapet into the enemy's trench, remained there about a quarter of an hour, and then returned with a dozen prisoners as concrete proof of their exploit. Only one man was lost, and even he was killed accidently, as the result of one of the party falling in the dark over his rifle.

The expedition was favoured by a dark night, with the moon hidden by driving clouds, and thus the party succeeded in reaching the German trench without attracting the attention of the enemy's sentries.

As I have said, the men spent fifteen minutes in that trench, and never can there have been a more exciting scene. The noise was indescribable what with the incessant bursting of bombs and the shouting of men, while the whole picture was brilliantly lit up by the flares that were being sent up by the dozen. Germans, aroused from their sleep, came lumbering out of their dug-outs, to be immediately collared by a stalwart stranger in khaki, and before they were wide awake found themselves inside the British trench they had been gazing at from the safety of their own parapet during so many months. The enemy must, it is thought, have lost at least forty or fifty killed, while another large number were wounded by bomb splinters.

TACKLING LOW.

In some of the dug-outs the enemy were, perhaps naturally, somewhat reluctant to come out. A burly sergeant peered through the door of one such "funk-hole," and seeing some dim forms, shouted: "Will ye come out of that now?" Receiving no reply, though he repeated his query and time being precious, he murmured: "Well, ye can stay where ye are," at the the same time throwing in a bomb. Another man accounted for eight of the enemy single-handed.

At that critical moment another German appeared round the corner, but the officer, seizing the rifle which had fallen from the hands of his first opponent, swung it round and knocked the newcomer head over heels, so that he tumbled into a dug-out. Finally, having accomplished its mission, the little party was ordered to return. The men were hastily collected and were soon making their way cautiously back to their own trench. Just as they were leaving an officer heard a German bombing-party advancing on his left. He ran back as far as the nearest traverse and threw over four bombs, one after the other, as fast as he could pull the safety pins out. Four deafending explosions followed, and then dead silence.

M. VENIZELOS.

A NEW MANIFESTO.

M. Joseph Reinach publishes in the "Figaro" a manifesto of M. Venizelos received by mail, in spite of the Greek consorship. In this manifesto M. Venizelos reviews recent developments in internal politics arising from the acute internal crisis brought about by the European war in Greece.

"After fifty years of free constitutional life," says M. Venizelos, "when the Greek people had succeeded by a supreme effort in accomplishing a part of its national programme, the Constitution is transformed into a real scrap of paper. We see the inauguration in Greece by means of successive dissolutions of a Governmental system which would only have any sense in a monarchical country where the supreme organ of the State is the monarch.

"In a view of the comedy of the forthcoming elections, to be held at a time when a large number of the Liberal Deputies are with the colours, as well as the greater part of the Liberal electors, this party cannot lend itself to this comedy, unworthy of a free people, and contrary to the national wish. It will consequently not take part in the elections, and will leave to the Government full and entire responsibility for its deviation from the political regime and for the disasters which the Government is preparing.

"When the external crisis has terminated, should the disaster have not assumed proportions such that our faith in the future of Hellenism is shaken, the Liberal party will resume the struggle for the defence of its constitutional liberties in less dangerous conditions than those of to-day."

M. Venizelos also remarks that the maintenance of mobilisation proves that the Greek Government is afraid of being compelled against its will to make war for the defence of the territorial integrity of the country.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1.

Amberton	Waring	Port Said
Dandolo	Giacopello	Genoa
Jumna	Wickins	Port Said
Thistledhu	Blacklin	Port Said

Jan 2.

Mooltan	Haddock	Sydney
Trentham Hall	Miller	Birkenhead
Linga	Cuttrish	Kajmeri

S. S. Amberton:—The steamer Amberton, 3,386 tons, Captain C. Waring, arrived here on the 1st instant from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Italian steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacobello, arrived here from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jumna:—The steamer Jumna, 2,692 tons, Captain W. S. Wickins, arrived here on the 1st instant from Port Said, in water ballast.

S. S. Thistledhu:—The steamer Thistledhu, 2,613 tons, Captain R. Blacklin, arrived here on the 1st instant from Port Said, in water ballast.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan, 4,939 tons, Captain R. S. Haddock, arrived here yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trentham Hall:—The steamer Trentham Hall, 2,661 tons, Captain W. Miller, arrived here yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 1st January, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru	Kusano	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kirin Maru	Casaki	N. Y. Kaisha
G. Richard Ardriaack	Hunn	F. E. Campbell & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Saranji	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Courland	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster	Lauriston	D. Nanji & Son
2 Okhla	Pratt	T. M. & Co
3 Capri	Vinchinjo	Italian S. N. & Co
4 Pandit		T. M. & Co
5 Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
8 Llandardod	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
10 & 11 Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Upada	Dreat Amos	M.M. & Co
14 Lhasa	king	M. M. & Co
15 Okakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
3 Ippon	Huggett	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Aledolt	Dwell	P. & O Co
6 Elysia	Linnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amberton	Waring	
Aureola	Barker	
Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S. N. Co
Florido-Dlu	Nacoora	G. Bhimji
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Lofting	T. M. & Co
Jumna	Wickins	
Kashgar	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cuttrish	M. M. & Co
Omani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Queda	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Sabrina	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
Thistledhu	Blacklin	
Trentham Hall	Haddock	W. & A. G. & Co

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

No rainfall is reported, normal weather prevails over the whole country.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

The weather has been dry throughout India.

Forecast:—No change.

Earthquake Report.—A shock of great intensity at its origin above five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at nineteen hours three minutes yesterday.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 1st January 1916 was 30.191 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in.
SAT.	1	m 6 37	25 8	1	m 0 59	21 3
		8 41a	26 8		1 31a	16 9
SUN	2	m 7 49	25 0	2	m 2 22	21 7
		0 40a	27 11		2 28a	15 2
MON	3	m 9 4	26 2	3	m 3 29	20 7
		0 33a	29 2		3 21a	14 6
TU	4	m 10 4	26 10	4	m 4 14	19 9
		11 16a	30 2		4 12a	14 8
WED	5	m 10 59	27 5	5	m 5 14	18 2
					5 1a	13 10
THUR	6	m 0 0	30 0	6	m 6 2	17 8
		m 11 51	27 9		5 48a	14 0
FRI.	7	m 0 42	30 11	7	m 6 49	17 7
		0 41a	27 11		6 34a	14 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

		Sunrise	Sunset
Jan.	1 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 8m
,,	2 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 9m
,,	3 (Monday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h 13m
,,	4 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h 14m
,,	5 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 15m
,,	6 (Thursday)	,, 7h 13m.	,, 6h. 15m
,,	7 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Full Moon	1915 December 21d	6h	22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 30d	6h	28-8 a.m.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D-22

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ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

SESSION AT THE TAJ.

ALL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

MR. JINNAH AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

STORY OF AN INTERVIEW.

(From our Special Representative.)

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Moslem League which was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday morning, will go down as an historic meeting in the annals of the political progress of the Moslem community and the country. Many circumstances contributed to make it an unique gathering. It is needless to refer to all these circumstances which the events of the last few days as well as of the last few months have made obvious to any one who has closely followed them. But what is essential to emphasise is the one predominant impression created in the mind of any one present at the meeting regarding the character of its proceedings.—that it was the gathering of men who were all animated by a spirit of unshakeable unity—men who differed from one another in details only to agree as far as principles and the interest of the community as a whole were concerned,—men, again, who were above all determined that their discussion should be carried out in a dignified manner. And when it is remembered that these men who had assembled in that now historic room at the Taj Mahal Hotel were men who were the flower of the intellectual aristocracy of the community and represented every part of this vast country, the importance and the significance of this fact will be realised. The character of the discussion on subject of communal representation affords a very striking illustration of this complete unanimity amidst honest and dignified diversity of views. It was evident that a very influential minority,—including the President, Mr. Jinnah Mr. Abul Kalaam Azad and Mr. Khawja were strongly opposed to such representation. But knowing that a large majority of their co-religionists were strongly committed to this form of representation they willingly agreed to accept the rejection of their views. In short, as the President very appropriately said about the character of the meeting, its deliberations were conducted in a spirit which was the true Islamic spirit and which showed that though there are honest differences of opinion—as they are found to be in any body which is pulsating with a life of healthy growth—there is not, as has been maliciously suggested in certain quarters, any split in the League.

The proceeding began with a short speech by the President in the course of which referring to the previous day's incident, he stated that they had on that day dispersed like gentlemen, for Islam enjoined dignity and anything undignified was against the Mahomedan religion. The President then before commencing the work of the day, asked Mr. Jinnah to make a statement. This statement was heard by all those present with feelings of utmost expectancy and when Mr. Jinnah had finished, it appeared to have left in the minds of the members of the League an impression as to the serious nature of the situation. Mr. Jinnah told them how when the meeting was adjourned on Friday, he went and saw the Police Commissioner who was standing outside the pandal and asked for his help in clearing the pandal of all undesirable outsiders in the meeting which they all wished to hold in the pandal. And when he told them that the Police Commissioner had refused this help and had besides suggesting to them not to hold the meeting at all in the pandal, had intimated his view that in the event of a disturbance he would clear the pandal, intimated his view that in the his hearers received this news with great indignation, feeling that the just demand of the respected leaders of their community were so lightly disregarded.

After Mr. Jinnah had finished this statement he moved the resolution appointing a committee to confer with the Committee of Congress for the preparation of a scheme of reform and readjustment. In doing so he pointed out the absolute and imperative necessity of a joint consultation. Mr. Fazul Haque who seconded the resolution referred to it as ushering in a new era in the history of the progress of the Mahomedan community and he very significantly emphasized that if there was any lingering doubt as to the soundness of the proposal, it was dispelled by the incident of the previous day.

The second resolution demanded separate representation in Municipalities and Local Boards. Mr. Alay Nabi said that the Muslims did not want to pass this resolution in a spirit of racial or religious animosity, but only with a view to enable the Muslims to march forward with other communities towards the final goal of all. Mr. Yacoob Hasan pointed out that if separate representation were not granted, in the future Councils of the country, the parties will be divided on religious basis; on the other hand, if it were granted, Hindu liberals will go along with Muslim liberals, and Hindu conservatives with Muslim conservatives. There was considerable discussion on this resolution and Mr. Khawja who had an amendment postponing the consideration of the resolution voiced the opinion of these who opposed it when he said that they would accept the rejection of this amendment, in view of the feelings of the majority.

The subsequent resolution appointed the Raja of Mahmood as the President of the League and Mr. Vazir Husan as the Secretary. Other resolutions were sought to be forward stating, as Mr. Hazrat Mohani said, that the Moslems of other provinces except Bombay wished to absolve themselves from the responsibility, of the compromise. But on Mr. Jinnah's pointing out that insistence on discussion on this matter at a juncture so serious as this—and it was, he said a very serious juncture—would be inadvisable, the matter was dropped.

The President in reply to a vote of thanks to the chair made a brief but a characteristically sincere speech.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The All-India Moslem League resumed its sittings on Saturday last at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mr. Mazhar-u-Haque presiding. Only members of the League were admitted and nearly a hundred persons were present.

The President at the outset said before they proceeded with the business of the day he thought it was only right that he should make a few remarks as to the conditions under which they met there that day. He wished to emphasise that the attendance at the annual sessions of the League was confined pricinpally to members of the League, and at that day's meeting nobody else but members of the League would be allowed there, members of the press excepted. Since the League had been started it was their custom to admit other members of the public, merely as a matter of courtesy, otherwise they had no right to attend the meeting, much less to vote. At the first day's sitting of the League they admitted them only as a matter of courtesy and also because the League was conducting a sort of educative propaganda for the good of the country. This was the first occasion in the life of the League that some very undesirable incidents had occurred. It was not their desire to exclude any member of the public, but when he saw that at the second day's meeting men came determinedly, as far as he could see, not to proceed in a constitutional manner, but to create a disturbance, he had to adjourn the meeting. Of course, they could not throw stones. And the only possible thing to do, therefore, under the circumstances was to disperse like gentlemen. Islam enjoined dignity and anything undignified was against the Mahomedan religion. At that meeting on the second day, he appealed to them as a gentleman and in the name of his God and quoted verses from the Koran. But the word of our God was not listened to. Any opposition ought to have collapsed immediately on his quoting the sacred verses. But they would not listen and his appeal was infructuous, as they were prepared to create a disturbance. They did not resume their sittings on Saturday in the pandal, because there might be a repetition of the undesirable incidents of the day before. He was afraid there was no sea-breeze here. (Cries of "there is"). He now saw that there was a sea-breeze there and at any rate they were comfortable there in the hotel. He personally refused to take any outside help to quell the disturbance on the second day, but his friends of Bombay thought it would be well to speak to the authorities in the matter and his friend Mr. Jinnah (Cheers) went to the authorities and spoke to them, but the help he asked for was denied him (Loud cries of "Shame"). He concluded by expressing a hope that they would conduct the proceedings that day with the dignity which Islam enjoined upon them and he called upon Mr. Jinnah to address the assembly.

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWS COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the assembly. He said that they all knew the incidents which took place on the 31st December, 1915, in the pandal at Marine Lines. After consulting his friends he thought the proper course for him was to go and see the Commissioner of Police, who was standing outside the pandal. He went to the Commissioner of Police and told him that under certain circumstances which he described to him shortly and faithfully that the meeting of the All-India Moslem League had to be adjourned. He further stated to him that it was the desire of most of the members of the League that the meeting should continue its deliberations in the pandal and that under the constitution of the League nobody but members were entitled to come into the pandal and certainly none but members could take part in the deliberations. He further told him that they had admitted the public only out of courtesy and by tickets. He further told him that in view of what had taken place it was their desire to exclude the public entirely from the meeting and to confine their proceedings to members of the League only and he asked him to help him to carry out their desire. And he also told him that those members of the public who had come to the pandal on payment would be refunded the money they had paid and that he had already ordered his men to refund the money instantaneously. Under the circumstances he asked the Commissioner of Police to clear the public from off the ground of the pandal and to keep a certain number of policemen outside to prevent any member of the public from forcing himself into the pandal.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REFUSAL.

But the Commissioner refused to do so (cries of "Shame, Shame!") and said if Mr. Jinnah apprehended any disturbance he (the Commissioner) was prepared to take charge of the pandal and clear it of every one. He (Mr. Jinnah) came back and told the President and others what had happened and after that it was informally decided that the matter should be further and more carefully considered. An informal meeting subsequently took place at the bungalow of the President when most of the leading members of the League were present and it was decided to hold the adjourned meeting in the Taj Mahal Hotel, and to admit only members and nobody else.

Mr. A. Rasul said that he was present there and he heard the Commissioner say that in his opinion the meeting should not not be held in the pandal at all.

Mr. Jinnah corroborated the statement.

A SCHEME OF REFORMS

MR. M. A. JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then moved the following resolution:—

The All-India Moslem League resolves that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to formulate and frame a scheme of reforms, and that the said Committee is authorized to confer with political and other organisations or committees, if any, appointed by any such organisation as they may deem fit, provided always that due regard is paid to the needs and interests of the Musalmans of India in the formulation of the aforesaid scheme of reforms.

The Committee shall submit its report and scheme to the Council of the All-India Moslem League to be presented to the League at its next Annual Sessions.

Mr. Jinnah said that the object of the resolution was that in view of the present situation when questions of the readjustment and reconstruction of the Government of India would soon be taken up it was desirable that a Committee consisting of responsible leaders of the Mahomedans should be appointed to formulate a scheme of reform. He did not want to go into details and would content himself by saying that the object of the resolution was to formulate a scheme of reforms. As to the second part of this resolution, it empowered this Committee, whilst formulating a scheme of reforms, to consider with other political organisations of the country such as the Indian National Congress. The Congress and the League were the two chief and representative political organisations of India and the Committee of the League should without the slightest prejudice to Mahomedan interest and with due regard to Mahomedan needs formulate a scheme of reforms and do it as far as possible in conformity with the scheme to be formulated by the Indian National Congress. After the scheme had been formulated by the League and the Congress they could go to the authorities and say these were the reforms which they demanded in the name of united India. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Wazir Hussain then read out the names of the members of the Committee and several names suggested by those present were added to it.

THE HON MR. FAZUL HAQUE.

The Hon. Mr. Fazul Haq, seconding the resolution, said whatever difficulties there were in their path had disappeared during the last few hours. And with the New Year would be ushered in a new era in the history of the progress of the Mahomedan community. (Applause.) If he had had any lingering doubt that had been dispelled by the incidents of the day before. He had great pleasure in seconding the appointment of the committee because the men who were to formulate a scheme of reforms should be men chosen, as these men were, not only for their political foresight but also for the courage of their convictions. Because they had to confer with other communities, it should not be said that questions of popularity or other considerations prevented them from saying what was in the best interests of the community. The National Congress and the Moslem League between them represented the views of united India.

Moulvie Abdul Kalam seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. Rasul supporting the resolutions said he was glad it was to be passed by the Moslem League, but self-government meant self-help and he was glad his co-religionists had learnt that lesson at last.

MR. GULAM HOSSEIN.

Mr. Gulam Hussain further supporting the resolution said they were giving a blank cheque to the committee, who, he hoped would work quickly and in a thorough manner and would not limit their deliberations to this question only, but would reopen the first principles of Indian administration. Islam was not in a mood to tolerate any tampering with their ideals. They were tired of the words "sanity and moderation" being dinned into their ears.

Nawab Gulam Mahomed Kalami of Madras and Mr. Jaffer Lalji further supported the resolution.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani rose to move what he called a "verbal amendment" adding the words "a scheme of self-government and steps leading to self-government" instead of the words "a scheme of reforms." He said they had been talking for the last thirty years of reforms and it was now time they talked of self-government.

Mr. Nizamuddin moved another amendment asking the committee to frame a scheme of reforms "bearing in view the objects of the League."

Mr. Abbas Alli supported the amendment.

Mr. Jinnah asked the two gentlemen not to press their amendments.

Both the amendments were then withdrawn, Mr. Mohani declaring that he had only moved his to assert his right of moving an amendment. (Loud laughter).

The President said that he was very pleased at the withdrawal of the amendments. There was no split in the League. It showed the true Islamic spirit. (Cheers.) They had struck to the compromise. (Cheers.) They were not going to move one iota beyond it. They were all honourable men. (Cheers.)

The resolution moved by Mr. Jinnah was then carried unanimously.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

THE HON. SYED ALAY NABI.

The Hon. Syed Alay Nabi moved the following resolution:—

The All-India Moslem League, once again, records its deliberate opinion that in the interests of the Mussalman community it is absolutely necessary that the principle of communal representation be extended to all self-governing public bodies and respectfully urges that provision for the adequate and effective representation of Mussalmans on Municipal and District Boards is a necessary corollary of the application of the principle to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, and at the same time, considers it essential to the successful working of those public bodies.

The Hon. Sayed said the principle of communal representation the Mahomedans believed, was a necessary factor in their national development. It was an anomaly and an irony of fate that while the principle of communal representation was recognised as regarded Legislative Councils it had been ignored with regard to local bodies. The Mahomedans did not want to pass this resolution in a spirit of racial or religious animosity, but only with a view to be able to march forward with other communities to their final goal.

MR. YAKUB HUSAN SETH.

Mr. Yakub Husan Seth, seconding the resolution, said there was no question more misunderstood than this, but now that the atmosphere of mutual distrust had cleared away there was a greater chance of their case being given an attentive hearing. As their Hindu brethren now viewed this question from a different angle of vision to the former the Mahomedans should reciprocate. The Mahomedans should ask that instead of having Government nominees who were not always of a desirable type the Mahomedans should be allowed to elect their representatives. Local self-government was a mockery and a farce under the present circumstances. Harmony between the two great communities of India could be better secured by having separate channels of election for then there would be no rivalry for the comomn seats.

MR MOHSIN SHAH.

Mr. Mohsin Shah, Punjab, supported the resolution. He said wherever their principle of communal representations was recognised a better spirit prevailed. If Mahomedans insisted on separate representation it was only because they desired that there relations with the Hindus should be better still.

A SUPERFLUOUS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani opposed this resolution. He said that in the first instance it was a superfluous resolution. Secondly, in view of the fact that the committees of the League and the Congress were to meet this resolution might do harm and might prove a stumbling block to those committees in their consideration of the whole question of reforms on higher grounds. Besides according to the compromise no other resolutions than those they had already passed were to be brought forward.

R. JINNAH EXPLAINS.

Mr. Jinnah explained the circumstances under which the compromise meeting was held under the presidency of H. E. Lord Willingdon. Certain points were discussed and an agreement was arrived at between the two parties in Bombay. Not everything was discussed, and eventually some points were agreed upon, and then he drew the attention of the Governor to the fact that there was a very strong opinion and feeling among the Mahomedans about the question of communal representation. He (Mr. Jinnah) personally had not agreed with the overwhelming majority of his co-religionists in the matter, but liberty should be reserved to discuss the question. So far as the terms of the agreement were concerned they were not going against them at all

MR. A. M. KHWAJA.

Mr. A. M. Khwaja moved an amendment deferring the consideration of this question until the Committees appointed by the League and the Congress had deliberated together. At the same time he thought they should not let the Mahomedan public think that this meeting was opposed to separate representation. There were others who believed that separate representation was simply a toy.

Mr. Abbas Ali supported the amendment.

MR. HAMID HASSAN.

Mr. Hamid Hassan thought they would be doing a great disservice to the community by dropping this resolution. An apprehension prevailed among some in this city and the rest of the country that the League was trying to surrender to the Congress (cries of "No, No"). He admitted the apprehension was untrue, but they would bt encouraging that belief by dropping the resolution. In any scheme of reforms the principle of communal representation should be the sheet anchor of their policy.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said if they insisted on putting the amendments to vote, the voting would according to the constitution, be according to Provinces and it would be a tedious process. The amendments were sure to be lost and he therefore requested the movers to withdraw them.

The amendments were withdrawn.

The President then put the resolution to vote and declared it carried by a majority.

The Hon. Syed Alay Nabi said the resolution should be declared as having been carried by an overwhelming majority.

It was eventually declared carried by a large majority.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

THE HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahamudabad be elected president of the Moslem League. (Loud cheers.) He said since H. H. the Aga Khan resigned this position they had had no President for two years because it was only at their annual sessions that they could elect their President and there was no sessions of the League last year. He thought their rules should be so amended that they might not be without a President in the future. Some years ago when he read the names of the prominent members of the League and when he came across the name of the Hon. Raja Saheb he came to a hasty conclusion that probably the Raja Saheb was one of those Nawabs of the old school, with plenty of money, either their own or borrowed. (laughter) involved in an atmosphere of pleasure, surrounded by sycophants and flatterers. But about three years ago when he came to know the Raja personally, he was completely disillusioned. The speaker had a genuine feeling of admiration for the Hon. Raja Saheb for his independence of character, his great gifts and his sterling worth, and for his great love for the country and his desire to serve it. The speaker said this out of all sincerity and not merely with a view to pay an empty compliment.

Mr. Nabiullah seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji and others and carried unanimously amid loud and prolonged cheering.

MR WAZIR HASAN RE-ELECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Wasi Ahmad then moved the election of Mr. Wazir Hasan as Honorary Secretary of the League. He said had it not been for Mr. Wazir Hasan and three prominent citizens of Bombay Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy, (loud cheers) who assisted him, the League could not have held its sessions in Bombay.

Mr. A. M. Khwaja seconded the resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Hamid Hassan, Moshin Shah and others and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Wazir Hasan briefly replied and said that it was an honour of which he would be proud for ever.

On the motion of Mr. Sayed Wazir Hasan seconded by Mr. Samiullah Beg, Messrs. Haji Moosa Khan and Azhar Ali were elected Honorary Joint Secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Sayed Wazir Hasan, seconded by Mr. Azhar Ali Messrs. Ihtisham Ali and Nabiullah were elected Vice-Presidents for the two places of Vice-Presidents that had fallen vacant.

A member then wanted to move certain resolutions. The President said he had just handed him a couple of resolutions. They were out of order because under the rules previous notice should have been given to the Secretary about that. He would however, put it to the house to say whether the resolutions should be allowed to be moved or not.

Mr. Jinnah said that the President did not want to be despotic. He could, with justice, have said that the resolutions were out of order as no notice had been given. He, however, put it to the meeting to say whether they should be allowed to be placed before the meeting. It was a very serious occasion and he wanted them to rise to the occasion.

Mr. Nizamudin Ahmed said they should adhere to the compromise and not move any other resolutions.

The President then put the question to the meeting and there were loud cries of "no" against the resolutions being put. The President declared the sense was against the resolutions being put.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani:—This is exactly what I wanted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIR.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji moved a vote of thanks to the Chair. He said no words were necessary to commend this proposition to their acceptance, as they had all seen how ably Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque had conducted the business of the League (cheers.)

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed seconding the Resolution said this was no mere formal vote of thanks. It was their President's tact and heroic conduct that had saved the situation, which might easily have been disastrous. Was there anybody here, or anywhere in the city of Bombay, or in the whole country, who claimed to be an educated person who could say that they were not stronger that day than they had been the day before. (Hear, hear). And they owed that result to the tact and ability of their President (loud applause). At the time of that unfortunate incident there were only two courses open to them, the first was rejection and the second adjournment. And they all agreed that the wiser of the two was the course they eventually took. They hoped to be stronger and more united in the future. Even if they had not been able to meet they would have risen Phoenix-like from their ashes having got rid of the undesirable excrecencies of the past few years (loud cheers).

The Resolution was carried amid loud and continued cheering.

MR MAZHUR-UL-HAQUE'S REPLY.

Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque in reply said that the day before yesterday he had considered as the proudest day of his life, but he now found that he was mistaken. For, that day was the proudest day of his life. (Loud applause.) They had risen Phoenix-like from ashes. Opposition stiffened the backs of peopl and it had stiffened theirs; with the result that they were much stronger to-day than before. He thought he should fail in his duty if he did not refer to the great work done for the League by his friend Mr. Jinnah (Loud and continued applause). The entire Mahomedan community of India owed him a deep debt of gratitude for without his exertions they could not have met in Bombay. The President knew what Mr. Jinnah had undergone in this matter. Turning to Mr. Jinnah the President said "Mr. Jinnah, we the Mussalmans of India thank you." (Loud cheers).

Continuing the President thanked the members of the Reception Committee. He could not describe the hearty character of the reception they had given him. He had been so well treated by his co-religionists of Bombay that he would never forget it. There might be a few people who had their own axes to grind but the bulk of Mahomedan Bombay was with them. (loud applause). He also praised the work of the volunteers who had performed their duties right royally. Referring to

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

P and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails of 16th December, due at 9 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January, 3.

301. Proficiency Examination.—All intending candidates will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. Tuesday January 4th.

312. Parade.—"F" Company parade on Monday, the 10th instant.

315. "C" Company parade for Tuesday, 4th instant is cancelled. The next parade will be on Tuesday the 11th instant when all members must attend.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Wednesday mornings, in January and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. I will be reserved for Officers on Sundays January 9th and 16th.

Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January, Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 6-15 a.m.

Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.

322 Parades.—Tuesday 4th.—"A" Coy. parade in Mufti at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Outposts duty.

Friday, 7th—"A" Coy. parade in Mufti at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed Bayonet practice.

C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS IN BOMBAY

The "Gazette of India" notifies that the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Bombay will act as custodian for the purpose of receiving and holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him under sub-section (1) of section 38th of Enemy Trading Act.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MOOLTAN.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the P. and O. s. s. Mooltan, which has brought the Australian mails, touching Colombo on the way:—

Miss Peddie, Mrs. G. C. Sharpe, Mr. T D Cove, Miss G. Stewart, Mr R Pestonji, Mrs. J H Pestonji, Mrs. Billimoria and Child, Mr and Mrs. P. N. Kapadia, Miss Kapadia, Mr and Mrs. W A Lattey, and Miss Whitehead.

A PARSI JUMPS OVERBOARD.

The captain of the Italian steamer Dandolo, which arrived here on Saturday evening from Genoa and Aden, reports that a deck passenger, named Rustomji Dadiji Burjorjee, aged about 40 years, was found missing during the voyage since the early hours of the 28th ultimo. It was presumed that in a temporary fit of madness he committed suicide by jumping overboard.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Mahomedan woman named Masuma, aged 45, who was living in Surti Mohollia. The deceased woman was suffering from diarrhoea and was tired of her life. On Friday last the deceased's husband left the house leaving the woman and her son in the house. Shortly after that the son saw his mother pouring kerosine oil on her clothes and set fire to them. Before the neighbours could extinguish the flames she was seriously burnt all over the body, and died a few hours after.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID" & "HOME NURSING."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, and on behalf of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, Dr. Joe Alban D'Souza, Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, will deliver lectures on First Aid to the Injured, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder Junction, Fort from Sunday, the 9th January 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The course consists of a series of about eight interesting lectures illustrated with magic lantern slides, skeletons, charts, diagrams, etc., on anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, fractures, drowning, poisons, etc., lasting an hour from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on every Sunday. No fees are charged. Gentlemen intending to join this class, which lasts for only two months, are requested to see Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Hon. Secretary and Superintendent at the said school premises on Sunday the 9th January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lectures on "Home Nursing" will commence from the same date between 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) and holders of "First Aid" certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association intending to join the class are also requested to see the Hon. Secretary at the above address.

These classes are open to gentlemen of all communities.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MATTERS FOR ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 4.)

with their constitutional deliberations in the League meeting? From what I have seen with my own eyes, I do not hesitate to say that but for the Kabuli rowdies who forced the Pandal and the platform with Mr. Mitha, the Sessions need not have been suspended.

When the Sessions adjourned I came out of the Shamiana and what did I see? A large number of Police force concealed in the horse-screen on the Maidan and the Chief Presidency Magistrate talking with high grade Police officers! Look at the thoroughness of the arrangement!! It seemed from the presence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the omniscient Police even anticipated the necessity of an order for firing!!! The President must be congratulated on the tact and foresight displayed by him. The volunteers and the audience also deserve praise for their effective assistance in maintaing order.

Those who are aware of the history of the controversy between the two sections of the Mahomedans here and the advisability of holding this year's session of the League in Bombay will not be much surprised at the Police arrangements and at what they meant. My contention is that their arrangements ought to have enabled the loyal League to finish their programme peacefully in spite of the rowdies.

In the report of the incident published in the "Times of India" of to-day, the Pathan leader who forced the platform and abused and insulted the President is painted in beautiful colours, but how unlike the reality! I have heard this self-same Pathan using filthy language and others also have heard the same. To the best of my conviction, that Pathan was a good deal responsible for the breaking up of the meeting. I also saw him talking very excitedly, after the break-up, with a number of Kabulis assembled round him.

The editorial note in the "Times" is further likely to lead one to suppose that the meeting had to be broken up owing to honest differences of any kind, but nothing of the sort. It had to be adjourned on account of the rowdyism of the Kabulis and a small number of the followers of Mr Mitha. I hope the leader, of the League will not fail to investigate properly into the matter and bring Mr. Mitha's conduct to the notice of H. E. the Governor, who was promised by him to respect the terms of the compromise effected by His Excellency. The conduct of the Police should also be investigated.—Yours etc.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

Bombay 1st January, 1916.

"HOOLIGANISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request the favour of your giving the following a corner, in your esteemed paper?

Although agreeing entirely in what you have written in your article on the above subject, I, however, beg leave to differ with the headline "Hooliganism in Politics."

Sir, rough and ready arguments with fists and sticks have occasionally been used in political meetings, even outside of India and they may rightly be dubbed "Hooliganism in Politics." Those people, I refer to, at least knew what they were talking or fighting about, but, to say that the ruffians responsible for the unseemly, I might say, disgraceful conduct at the meeting of the All-India Moslem League on Friday knew anything about politics, would, to say the least, be an insult to the intelligence of the respectable and educated Mahomedan community at large. It was therefore, not "Hooliganism in Politics," but "hooliganism pure and simple," peculiar to Bombay for decades past. Why has the Government put a stop to Moharram in Bombay? Why is it, that respectable Mahomedans will not come forward and take responsibility upon themeslves and ask the Government to allow the Mahomedans to go through the annual farce of showing grief at the tragedy at Kerbala?

As a Musalman, I do not cast any reflection on any class, sect or sub-sect. There are good and bad amongst all classes and communities. It is not many years since "Kolsa Mohala" was synonimous with rowdyism. The Pathans, even the Government acknowledges, are "undesirables." As for the Julais, they were pronounced to be "intractable" after the "plague riots." The Government was, ultimately, forced to shoot the "hooligans" and rightly so, for they are a disgrace to any community. But, Sir, what can any one think of a man, who can command a following of such? The Mahomedan public, with the right sense of respect have already formed their opinion on the subject and it is an open secret who are the wirepullers behind the unseemly incident.

Lastly, Sir, what does any one hope to achieve by such puerile opposition? Nothing, Sir Nothing! The unity of the sister communities is decreed and if this prophetic saying is true let the enemy beware, lest he be found fighting against Him who overrates the Past, Present and the Future.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER.

1st January, 1916.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Debendra Nath Sen, M.A., to be Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Milne officiates as Comptroller, Central Provinces.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hince officiates as Deputy Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway vice Mr. Halder on privilege leave.

A DISTINGUISHED BOMBAY DETECTIVE.

INSPECTOR FAVEL AWARDED THE POLICE MEDAL.

His many friends will note with special pleasure that the long and meritorious services of Inspector Favel, who is the senior officer in the C.I.D., having joined in 1892, have met with the award of the Police Medal. A Russian by birth this officer came to India in 1885 and seven years later joined the Police in Calcutta. In 1894 his services were lent by the Government to Bombay and in the first six months of his service in this city he was instrumental in ridding it of the agents of the White Slave Traffic. Inspector Favel has been connected with most of the police dramas enacted during the past twenty-five years in Bombay. In the famous Colaba tragedy of 1905, he arrested the murderer Carl von der Linden, under circumstances which required the utmost courage and *sang froid*. The accused was

INSPECTOR FAVEL.

tracked after a long chase to a goods truck at Carnac Bunder. Inspector Favel climbed over the carriage and closed with von der Linden and disarmed him. In 1903 Inspector Favel put an end to the activities of three coiners who had been carrying on their trade for a long time in the Falkland Road. But the most interesting case in which this officer was engaged was that of the Russian Railway Robbery Gang, under the chieftainship of a notorious international criminal—Kondruski. This band carried on their depredations on the railway from Calcutta to Bombay, and among their numerous victims was General Hawke. Kondruski, who was a really brilliant criminal, was ultimately arrested by Inspector Favel, and put into the cells at the Esplanade Court. From these the Russian made an almost miraculous escape after opening the iron grille which barred the way to freedom, and passing three sepoys on guard. Kondruski was rearrested however. In 1910 Inspector Favel arrested Chanjira Rao, on his disembarking from the French Mail steamer Sydney. The accused in this case was travelling with a false-bottomed box, in which were discovered arms, ammunition, and pamphlets advocating rebellion. It is interesting to note that this smart piece of work on the part of Inspector Favel, led to the arrest of Savarkar. These are only a few of the notable achievements of an officer, whose long and excellent service has not been rewarded too soon or too highly.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

SIR,—The eloquent speeches on freedom of the Press and Self-Government with which we have been feasted during the week have had intelligent sympathy in unexpected quarters

The "Times" (London) has "excellent principles" in the matter of liberty (though it "does not wear them out in practice" as Dr. Johnson said of Beauclerk's). The "Literary Supplement" of December 17, 1914, treats nobly of Freedom which we Indians should never lose sight of:—

"For the desire for freedom is based upon a belief about the nature and destiny of man, without which freedom becomes a mere word of rhetoric. That belief is that it is every man's business in this life to think what he himself holds to be true and to do what he himself holds to be right, and that, unless he does this, he is not performing his function as a man at all. You may overawe his mind so that he believes what is true, and you may constrain his will so that he does what is right; but in that case he is a well-trained domestic animal, not a man. He remains a means and never becomes an end in himself. In this world, because of the struggle for life, we are all means in the civilized organization of that struggle; but, while we have the will to be free, we are not content that any man should be that and nothing more. Rather all our necessary subordination is a condition imposed upon us through which we can attain to moral and intellectual freedom. Every man, rich or poor, gentle or simple, wise or foolish, is a Phœbus with Admetus on the earth, who must not, in the needs of the struggle for life, forget his own divinity, who must remain, himself the ultimate judge of what to him is right and true. He may make many mistakes; but it is better that he should make them than that, for the fear of making them, he should cease to be a man and become only an instrument.

'If we are lost, no victor else has destroyed us.

It is by ourselves we go down to eternal night.'"—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

A press communiqué was issued on the 25th December at Singapore stating that the rumours of the probability of an air raid are ridiculous and assuring the public that everything there was normal and only military precautions due to the state of war are being carried out.

NAWAB OF BALASINOR.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BALASINOR, Jan. 1.

Mr. C. Hudson, Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, installed the Nawab Saheb Jamiyatkhanji of Balasinor this morning.

Mr. Hudson, addressing the Nawab Saheb, said:—

I have a pleasant duty to perform to-day that of investing you with full ruling powers of the Balasinor State by command of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and in token thereof placing you on the *gadi*.

The Babi family, to which you belong, is a distinguished one, being represented in Kathiawar by the premier State of Junagadh and the 1st class State of Radanpur. Yours is the only considerable Mahomedan State in this Agency.

In consequence of your minority the State has been under British management since 1899. The first few years were exceedingly lean ones owing to a succession of bad seasons and there was another bad year in 1911-12. Your State was threatened this year, but was saved by the good rain that fell in October. In the bad times the relief of distress absorbed all energies, but, when times were good, improvements were effected, more especially in the last two or three years, and many important ones are projected and have been provided for. I shall refer again to these presently. Your State is being handed over to you with a cash balance of about half a lakh and an invested balance of a lakh and a half in addition to a quarter of a lakh invested as a Famine Insurance Fund.

As to improvements, I shall avoid wearying you with details as far as possible. The income has risen from a lakh to two lakhs. Tanks have been deepened and repaired, wells sunk, and canals repaired. In the present Administrator's time your two sisters were married at some expense and you yourself were betrothed and married. Three-quarter of a lakh were spent on the Pali Balasinor Road. A road was bridged between Limbdi and Dev and another bridge was made at Jetholi. Town roads and gutters were much improved as also the town Dispensary. Cause-ways were made and school and other public buildings constructed. Tanks big and small were improved. Other improvements of various kinds are in hand. I would specially refer to the provision of an Asylum for lepers, the establishment of an experimental farm, the improvement of the revenue system in some villages, the fact that the revision settlement is nearing completion, as also the Alienation Enquiry (a troublesome business) and the re-organization of the Police, Excise and Forest Departments. The number of schools has gone up from eight to fifteen and a Dispensary has been added. A railway project from Thasra to Virpur has also been surveyed. All this will show that Mr. Garda has not let the grass grow under his feet; and I congratulate you on your wisdom in asking that he may be allowed to stay on.

You have received a good education first at Rajkot and then at Dehra Dun. At the former you won the College diploma, and you are privileged to wear the uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps. You have toured in India and Ceylon and attended several courts and offices in Godhra, including that of the District Judge. You have acquired some knowledge of law and revenue administration and have seen also how record work is conducted and how field work in done. You are therefore now in a position to take a businesslike interest in the administration of your State. Feeling the need of good advice, you have asked for the services of Mr. F. B. Garda as Adviser. You have chosen well, and if you follow his advice, I feel sure that no occasion for regret will arise. You may always rely on me at any time of doubt or difficulty to help you in any way I can. Meantime you will do well to beware of time-servers and flatterers, and to avoid low company. You have very recently been married to a Babin who is very closely related to the Minor Junagadh Chief. I hope you will make of her a close companion in which case I prophesy that the marriage will be a most happy one.

(Leading the Nawab to the empty chair of State) I hereby formally declare you to be invested with ruling powers of the State under the authority of Government of India and most sincerely congratulate you on your accession to the *Gadi*. May your rule be happy and last long.

The Nawab Saheb replying thanked Mr. Hudson, and announced that to commemorate the occasion, arrears of land revenue amounting to about Rs. 5,000 due by poor cultivators would be remitted and that primary education would be made free of the boys and girls of pure cultivating classes in all the thirteen village schools of the State.

In the afternoon Khan Bahadur F. B. Garda, Administrator of the State, was "At Home" to the guests.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY.

THE VICEROY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Sir S. P. Sinha, the President of the 30th Indian National Congress, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"I am desired to acknowledge your telegram of the 28th December to the address of H. E. the Viceroy [illegible] to say that the loyal resolutions therein referred to will be sent Home as desired."

The "Daily Gazette" states that a British post office has been opened by the civil authorities at Ahwaz, the inland port of the Karun river in Persia.

A "Y.M.C.A." room has been formally opened at Amara in Mesopotamia on the route to Baghdad by Brigadier-General J. Douglas, C.M.G.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KHAIRPUR.

HOSPITAL OPENED.

KHAIRPUR, Jan. 2.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and party arrived this morning. The arrangements for the reception were grand and imposing. A fine ornamental shamiana was erected outside the station and the oriental decorations lent beauty to the scene. Hundreds of spectators were present who cheered their Excellencies on arrival. The Mir Saheb was attired in a golden dress. The Commissioner presented his Highness, the Wazir and the Sahibzada. His Excellency was much pleased with the foot battalion which formed the guard of honour. The Mir and the Vazir drove in the first carriage drawn by six camels in procession to the Faiz Mahal where the Cadet Corps guard of honour impressed every one.

After State visits had been exchanged, Lady Willingdon opened the Lady Willingdon Hospital In reply to the address read by Mir Ali Mohomed Khan, second son of his Highness, on behalf of his father, the Governor speaking on behalf of Lady Willingdon, said: "I thank Your Highness for the very charming references made to her Excellency and myself and I assure all the ladies and gentlemen assembled here that it is a matter of deep gratification to both of us that the foundation stone of this hospital was laid by her Excellency about two years ago and to find it ready now and Lady Willingdon having the opportunity to open it. The hospital will prove of immense advantage and will give comfort and relief in this district. Miss Vakil, the lady doctor, will do all she can. In its mission of mercy this hospital will supply a long felt want. I thank Your Highness for having built this fine hospital and having named it after her Excellency."

Official and Personal.

The President of the All-India Moslem League, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, leaves to-night by the Calcutta mail.

The news of the death of Sir David Parker Masson, C.I.E., which was received at Lahore by cable on Friday has come as a shock says a Lahore message, to a very wide circle of friends in the Punjab and Kashmir. As founder of the Punjab Banking Co., Commandant for many years of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and one of the acknowledged leaders of unofficial European community in the Punjab, his name was as familiar as a household word throughout northern India. Sir David's career in the Punjab extended for over forty years.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Braide, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, which occurred suddenly on Thursday night from an attack of pneumonia.

The death is reported in London on Dec. 27th of Mr. C. P. Hill for forty years a leading Barrister in the Calcutta High Court, at the age of seventy.

Mr. Maung Mye resigns his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council and the Burma Legislative Council has been directed to elect his successor by January 15th.

Mr. H. J. Warburton, District Judge, Lucknow, resigns the Civil Service immediately and takes a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. It is understood that he will be attached to the General Staff of the 8th Lucknow Division.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF A LAKH.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler in his speech made in October 1915 on the occasion of the passing of the Benares Hindu University Bill had intimated on behalf of Government their intention of granting a sum of one lakh a year to the Hindu University. The Government has been generously pleased to make the grant available from 1st October last and to pay over a sum of Rs. 50,000, being the amount payable for the current half year.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Cinema programmes at the Royal Opera House improve considerably each week and one of the best films shown so far—"The Lady of Lyons"—was screened on Saturday night. As everybody knows, this film is from the famous play in which so many great actors and actresses have appeared from time to time. The picture company have handled it exceedingly well and it is quite wonderful to see how clearly the story has been worked up. Claude Melnotte's part is taken by a celebrated American romantic actor who is entirely in sympathy with it and the consequence is that the audience is entirely in sympathy with him. Nobody is particularly in love with Pauline's character until the very end for she is rather a despicable woman. It is difficult to find a cinema actress who is content to remain disliked through two and a half reels but the lady in this case plays with fine restraint, and at the end one realises how clever she has been.

This play is further strengthened by the good work of the orchestra. The selected pieces of music fit in with the action very well, and they are negotiated with the skill that has already given Mr. Bond's men such a good reputation.

"How Wiffles cured the blues" is the comic film this week and the funny Frenchman is droller than even when seen in women's clothes. A topical comedy and the Pathe Gazette are also included in the present bill.

NOW PRISONER.

Lieutenant D. W. Grinnell-Milne Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED IN BALKANS.

Lieutenant R. C. Brown, Dublin Fusiliers.

(Continued on page 11.)

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN UNITED PROVINCES.

IMPORTANT REMARKS BY LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces in an interesting resolution on public instruction in the Province makes the following important remarks about collegiate education:—

"The pressure on accommodation and teaching staff continues to grow and some of the colleges are beginning to realise the desirability of confining their activities to the teaching of a limited number of subjects. But limitation of functions alone will not prevent the overcrowding of classes which is threatening to drag down the whole level of education at many of our colleges nor can the difficulty be altogether overcome by additions to teaching staff. For, there is a point beyond which a single college cannot expand without degeneration into congeries of class rooms devoid of organic unity and lacking in all essentials of corporate life. It is clear in fact that the state has been reached at which the whole basis and structure of collegiate education demand re-examination."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Howard, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. G. Shaw, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Scott, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. A. Leigh'ton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant N. Greiffenhagen, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant E. K. Smith, East Kents.

WOUNDED.

Major-Earl of Dunmore, 16th Lancers.
Captain D. Lindsay, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. A. Mansel, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. C. McMillan, Medicals.
Lieutenant S. L. Powell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Cross, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Haughton, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant E. S. Kemp, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Maiton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Parish, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Spring, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. M. Wilkinson, York and Lancasters.
Reverend A. J. Hick-Gower, Chaplain.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain G. P. Cox, Essex.
Captain P. MacL. Thomson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. McLardie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant M. S. Straight, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant C. F. Noel, East Kent Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant L. Bloomer, Warwicks.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Captain G. J. Scott, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant S. T. Donkin, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. Lusk, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Sutton, South Staffords.

NOW KILLED.

Captain J. A. Orr, Camerons
Second-Lieutenant J. Bowman, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Chrystie, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. A. Thomson, Yorkshires.
Captain E. H. Hester, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain R. R. Lansdale, West Yorkshires.
Captain W. D. Lynn, Engineers.
Lieutenant T. P. Fry, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant E. S. Howells, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant H. W. Roger, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant H. P. Brunt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Dell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Plumpton, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Horning, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Jimson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant S. E. Miller, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Randall, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant B. J. Wolfe-Barry, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. de Jongh, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant D. Forbes, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Heaton, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. D. Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant M. W. Waller, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Watson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant H. Sharpe, York and Lancasters
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Wade, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Willett, Londons.
Reverend C. H. Hodgson, Chaplain.

MISSING.

Lieutenant E. V. Birch-Reynardson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant A. Darrell, East Surreys.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, January 3, 1916.

THE UNITY OF THE LEAGUE.

If anything had been needed to demonstrate the futility of the attempt on the part of a few rowdies to create the false impression of disunity in the All-India Moslem League by the contemptible demonstration of Friday last, it was supplied on Saturday when the members of the League held their adjourned meeting and in a spirit of amity and unity carried through the agreed programme. Under the circumstances the leaders of the League were well advised to hold the meeting in the Taj Mahal Hotel and with closed doors. One can sympathise with the feeling very strongly held in the Mahomedan community that they should have been able to count upon such protection as would prevent a second raid of Kabuli roughs into the Pandal. But, as a repetition of the scenes of Friday was probable, had the meeting been held in the latter place, it was wise to adopt the alternative of going to some place, to the precincts of which these licensed bullies from a foreign country could not obtain admittance, even under the most powerful patronage. The annual meeting of the League as the President explained is intended primarily for the members of the League. The public are invited and admitted as a matter of courtesy. If the result of that is that members of the public, either instigated thereto or of their own accord, take advantage of the privilege accorded them to disturb the proceedings, and the protection which should be afforded is refused, the only alternative is to exclude the public.

The proceedings at Saturday's meeting are a clear indication that there is no disunity in the League itself. The opposition on Friday was confined at most to two or three members who enjoyed the support of outsiders. On Saturday the spirit of agreement prevailed. There was no disagreement on questions of principle. The resolutions were with one exception carried unanimously and differences on minor points were readjusted, as the President happily put it, in the true spirit of Islam. The differences which were alleged to exist were shown to be purely imaginary when the members of the League were left to themselves. And there is the strongest reason to believe that the members of the League represent the overwhelming majority of the Moslem community throughout the country. That is a fact which the public at large, and those gentlemen in the official world, who seem anxious to suppose otherwise, should seriously ponder over. They would do well also to realise the very deep feelings of resentment that have been roused by the belief widely held, rightly or wrongly,—that it is a matter which will have to be sifted,—that the persons who organised the disturbance at Friday's meeting would not have dared to do so had it not been for the favour they enjoy in certain quarters. Nine years ago the grave blunder was committed in certain influential quarters of encouraging in the Mahomedan community a spirit of reaction and a spirit of antagonism between the newly-formed Moslem League and the Indian National Congress. The authors of that policy have been hoist with their own petard. They were grossly in error as to their view of the future trend of thought in the Mussalman community. Some of their successors now seem to be driving towards an equally mistaken and dangerous policy of carrying the principle of *divide et impera* into the Mahomedan community itself, since it has failed as between Mahomedan and Hindu. We should be gravely wanting in our duty if we failed to warn the Viceroy and the Governor of this province of the tendencies that are afoot, and the necessity, in the interests of the Empire, of strangling them with a strong hand before there is time for further mischief to be created.

The President claimed justly at Saturday's meeting that those present had kept to the compact. As to that there can be no manner of doubt whatever. The three resolutions agreed upon at the meeting at the Secretariat were passed without amendment in the terms laid down. The other resolutions were, with one exception, either of a routine character, relating to the election of officers, etc., or of a character to which no exception could be taken. We suppose that, even Mr. Cassum Mitha's suspicion of sympathy with other communities would not be carried so far as to object to resolutions of regret for the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Gokhale and Sir Henry Cotton, though, if it were, he could not claim that to pass such resolutions was travelling outside the compact. The exception to which we have referred is the resolution relating to separate electorates. As to that, Mr. Jinnah explained that he had warned his Excellency that on this question there was a very strong feeling in the community and that such a resolution might be brought forward. But as the other parties to the compact are notoriously in favour of separate electorates, while Mr. Jinnah and the President represent a very small minority who are not, there, again, they could not be accused of having engineered a breach of the compact in any case. It remains therefore for Mr. Cassum Mitha and his friends, if he has any who have any title to be heard in this matter, to justify,—putting aside for a moment the disgraceful character of the interruption of the meeting on Friday,—his conduct in departing from his undertaking not to oppose the meeting of the League in Bombay. He cannot suppose that the matter will be allowed to rest where it is. At the invitation of the Governor the leaders of the party in favour of the meeting of the League attended the round-table conference and agreed, for the sake of unity, to be bound by certain restrictions. Having carried out their part of the bargain, they are entitled to ask that an explanation should be demanded of those who did not. No one desires that Lord Willingdon should be dragged into matters of political controversy, but, if there is to be any decency in the public life of the province, an incident of this sort cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. And Mr. Cassum Mitha owes to the Governor of the Province an explanation of his conduct in deliberately breaking a compact that was made under his Excellency's auspices and even at his instance. In the meanwhile the unity of the League is the fact that Mr. Cassum Mitha has chiefly succeeded in demonstrating. After all, his shortlived triumph of Friday is a secondary consideration in the face of the events that have followed, and, if the result of that deplorable incident is, as Mr. Mirza predicts, the freeing of Mahomedanism in Bombay from the excrescences that have grown up during the past few years, it will have been a matter over which to rejoice rather than to weep.

VERY EASY HONOURS.

The Honours List this new year is not of a sensational character. It seldom is. We expect certain people to get honours. Certain officials if they follow a stereotyped course, do not make themselves obnoxious or in any way troublesome to the gentlemen in the Secretariat at Simla,—who prefer amenability to brilliance,—receive their steps in the Honours List as regularly almost and as certainly as their steps in the civil list and their decoration is so inevitable and such a normal feature of their careers as to deprive it in many instances of any attraction. We have never disguised our opinion in these columns that honours are far too easy in the official services of this country. In the first place they are too numerous, and are thus less of a distinction than they should be. In the second place, they are the reward more often of good behaviour, in the sense we have indicated above, than of real and outstanding merit, and in the third place they have encroached so largely on the various orders, as to leave little room for the recognition of the non-official classes in which public services of an equally useful and meritorious character are performed. The order of the Indian Empire which was founded chiefly for the recognition of non-official persons has been swamped by the official classes. No Viceroy or Governor seems to be strong enough to stand against this sort of thing, and it will probably go on to the end of time or the attainment of that "common goal" of which we have heard so much in the last few days.

We naturally turn, in examining the list published on Saturday to the Bombay names, where we find a new addition to our already large population of knights in the person of Mr. Marshall Reid, late Chairman of the European Chamber of Commerce. Sir Marshall Reid, as we must now call him, thus follows in the train of his predecessors and earns for European commerce a recognition that will be appreciated by his community. There are two local C. I. E.'s, an honour to which some people in Bombay do not attach as much distinction as was formerly the case. But there will be genuine appreciation of the recognition of the long and good service which Dr. Turner, our popular Medical Officer, has rendered to the City of Bombay. Rao Bahadur Setalwad has been similarly honoured for his long services on the Bench, but the distinction, we think, would have come with more appropriateness after his term of office as Chief Presidency Magistrate than on the very morrow of his appointment. The award of the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind to Mr. Paranjpye, the able and popular Principal of Fergusson College, will meet with very wide approval throughout the Presidency. Another recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, though in the second class, is Mr. H. G. Clark, who has done splendid service as the head of the St. John's Ambulance Overseas Brigade, Bombay. Mr. Clark has worked very quietly and unostentatiously and few people are perhaps aware of the inestimable services he has rendered since the war broke out. The honour that has been conferred upon him is certainly not less than he deserves.

Outside the Bombay list, the first name which calls for comment is that which stands first. General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India gets the vacant G. C. S. I. The credit of the services which have been performed by the Indian Army in the war belongs in no small degree to those at Headquarters, who have guided the machinery which has enabled India to play her part so promptly and so well, and everyone in and outside the Army will welcome the honour that has been done to the Commander-in-Chief. Another military honour that will command general approval is the Knight-Commandership of the Bath, conferred upon Brigadier-General Knight in command of the Bombay Brigade. Sir Steyning Edgerley becomes a K. C. S. I. and thus earns the reward of long service on the India Council. Mr. R. W. Gillan, the Chairman of the Railway Board, is one of the ablest officers in the Government of India and one looks to him for many reforms in the Railway administration of India. There is only one K. C. I. E., —Mr. E. V. Levinge of the Behar Executive Council, who was at one time Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and was Chairman of the Bengal Administration Committee. If awards of this kind went by popular favour,—and it is a great pity that they don't,—Mr. Levinge would not be even in a position to receive one. Mr. Justice Holmwood, one of the new knights, is the senior civilian judge of the Calcutta High Court. If judges ought to be knighted at all, as to which we have our doubts, Mr. Holmwood ought to have received his title long ago. But like a certain distinguished occupant of the Bombay Bench he has been passed over again and again for those who can hardly claim superior service or merit. Mr. Justice Chamier, another new knight, is the new Chief Justice of the Bihar High Court, and is accorded the dignity that is regarded as one of the essential requirements of a Chief Justice. Calcutta is again favoured by the raising to the same dignity of Dr. Kailash Chandra Bose, who enjoys a very lucrative practice among the local Marwari community, but has no other claim to distinction whatever, as far as we know. Dr. Sarbadhicary, who is made a C.I.E. on the other hand, has rendered eminent service in connection with the Bengal Ambulance Corps and is very deserving of recognition.

THE HOME HONOURS.

The Home Honours list is notable for the fact that it contains two new Knights of the Garter. The Duke of Devonshire holds a title that comes into the order almost as a matter of course, and, if with "no damned merit," at any rate without any great outstanding merit. Lord Curzon, on the other hand, is a man of great qualities, and, if he is not for good reason loved in India, that need not blind us to the fact that he has behaved like a patriot during the war and has been a valuable asset to the Government both before and since he joined the Cabinet. The most distinguished of the new peers is Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Charles' career in the Navy entitles him to recognition which he might have got long ago, if he were not so impossible a politician, and we are not sure now whether the Government have raised him to the peerage as a reward for eminent service or to get him out of the House of Commons. A very excellent collection of M.P.'s have been made Privy Councillors, the impartiality of the selection being evidenced by the political divergence between such men as Sir Frederick Banbury and Mr. Will Crooks. Another new peer is Mr. Waldorf Astor, the American Millionaire, who has long settled in England, become naturalised, owned newspapers and patronised art. This is the reward of persistence and an inspiring precedent to all of his kind. Among the Baronets the most notable name is that of Sir William Goschen, late Ambassador in Berlin. There can be no doubt as to the deserved character of this honour. Music is doubly recognised in the baronetcy conferred upon Mr. Palmer and the knighthood of Mr. Thomas Beecham, one having spent the money earned by biscuits and the other the money earned by pills in the estimable promotion of good music in England. As usual there is a host of distinguished medical men among the new knights, while among the baronets again we find the splendid name of Vice-Admiral Sturdee, hero of the Falkland Islands battle, Mr. Yarrow the famous shipbuilder and others who have rendered good service in the war.

Notes of the Day.

The Persia.

The news of the sinking of the Persia was received in Bombay yesterday with feelings of the deepest indignation. It is a remarkable fact, and one of which the Navy as well as the P. and O. Company, may well be proud that this is the first occasion, since the war started, that the Indian Mail has met with actual disaster. Considering the many circumstances of peril that have had to be faced that is a very remarkable record. So strong indeed had the feeling of immunity become that one had almost ceased to think that the Mail was in any danger at all, and the news of the Persia's loss came, therefore, with all the greater shock. At the time of writing there is no news as to the identity of the survivors, with the exception of Colonel Clive Bigham, but the number, 158, is larger than could at first have been hoped for. The full list will naturally be awaited with the greatest anxiety. Among the passengers were several well-known Bombay names, but one prefers not to dwell upon that, until one knows who among them was saved. It is a curious coincidence that among the passengers were Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and the son of Lord Mersey, whose names both figured in the Honours List published on Saturday.

Syed Mazhar-ul-Haque.

There is a very interesting article in the "Modern Review" on Syed Mazhar-ul-Haque, who presided at the annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League.

Matriculating in 1884 he entered Patna College, but two years later gave up his preparations for the University examination with a view to going to England. His guardians objected to the proposal, and he migrated to Canning College, Lucknow, in 1887 and displayed great activity in writing poetry and articles for the Urdu papers. After making a lengthy tour of the great towns of Upper India in the first quarter of 1888, he left India with only Rs. 70 in his pocket, reached Aden in a pilgrim ship and wired home for money to complete his voyage to England!

Once there Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque kept terms at the Middle Temple and returned to his country a full-fledged barrister in 1891 and commenced practice in Bankipore. For four years he served as Munsif at Oudh but his heart was pining for larger fields of activity. A love for his country and its political regeneration were the determining factors of the next step in his life. He resigned his post in April, 1896, and resumed his practice at the Chapra Bar. In December, 1906, an All-India Moslem meeting was held at Dacca. Its objects are well-known,—namely, to support every measure coming from the bureaucracy and oppose everything savouring of the Congress. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque at once saw in this the danger to his community, his country and his nation, and forthwith determined by all the means in his power to combat this unpatriotic sectarian policy.

The Muslim League.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque at once proceeded to Dacca to fight the new propoganda :—

When Sir H. Risley spoiled Morley's Reform scheme by introducing religious differences in the political sphere, Mr. Haque and his friend Mr. Ali Imam, "strongly opposed the unreasonable demands of the Muslim League extremists for special electorates. They were attacked and abused by the vast bulk of the Musalman press in India. They were called traitors and renegades, but contumely, ridicule and abuse did not at all affect their patriotism."

But no one who has met Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque and seen the sturdy, one might almost say "John Bull" attitude which distinguishes him, will fail to appreciate that ridicule and contumely would be impotent weapons against him. He has emanated from the fire the idol of young Islam in India, both by his fearlessness and his abiding conviction in his creed. It is interesting to note that Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque is of Arab descent and is a scion of the noble Omoreish family of Mecca, which so long withstood the sway of the Prophet of Arabia.

A Positivist Tribute to Sir Pherozeshah.

In the "Positivist Review" for last month, Mr. S. H. Swinny pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Swinny, who "esteems it an honour to have been admitted to the departed patriot's friendship," observes that when he met Sir Pherozeshah in India for the first time, he was "immensely impressed by his confident outlook, his firm temper, his dominating personality," while "charmed by his powerful eloquence and his genial manners." As a politician, Sir Pherozeshah, says Mr. Swinny, was "by nature the constructive statesman, disliking violence, intensely practical, a master in finance and public business. His opponents, indeed, alleged that he was too masterful, and it is true enough that his affinities were rather with the great organisers like Richelieu than with the irresponsible promoters of revolution." Mr. Swinny draws two morals from Sir Pherozeshah's career: The first, says Mr. Swinny, is the failure of the Indian Empire to utilize fully such excellent material for Government as Sir Pherozeshah's personality could have supplied. He, who, under almost any other rule, would have governed provinces, observes Mr. Swinny with every justification, had to pass his life chiefly in the criticism of men far inferior to himself. The second lesson of Sir Pherozeshah's career is the honourable position taken up by the Parsi community. "Small in numbers, they have never made the mistake of thinking that numbers alone tell, or that a minority must necessarily be open to persecution. They have abstained from all claims to special privilege; they have demanded only equality with their fellow-citizens; and their foremost men have used that equality to become the devoted leaders of all India."

Dr. Turner as Professor of Hygiene.

As was to be expected, in the matter of the proposed appointment of Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, as Professor of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to be started in Bombay, the Advocate-General and Mr. Strangman, the two counsel to whom the question of the legality of the step had been referred to by the Corporation, have both unanimously pronounced the opinion that they do not think that, under the constitution, the Corporation have any power to permit one of their officials to accept a professorship and that the terms of section 74 (2) of the Municipal Act could not be more explicit on the point. The point whether the post will be a paid or honorary one, is declared to be immaterial. Under these circumstances, counsel advise the Corporation, if they are anxious that Dr. Turner's services should be lent to the School of Hygiene, that they should address Government with a view to getting section 74 (3) of the Act amended as under :—

"The Executive Health Officer may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, having for its object the promotion of public health, whether by means of education or otherwise, and which appointment in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer."

An Ill-advised Course.

It seems to us that the Corporation have not proceeded in this matter in the way they should have done. Instead of taking counsel's opinion before they approved of the proposal to appoint Dr. Turner as professor, they put the cart before the horse and ignoring the warming of the father of the Corporation,—the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—who in his minute of dissent, attached to the Corporation Committee's Report, strongly disapproved of the appointment on grounds both of legality and policy, the Corporation proceeded first to approve of the appointment and then to ask counsel's opinion on the legality of the step,—with the result, now made known! We do not know if the Corporation will now proceed to get the Municipal Act, amended specially for the sake of Dr. Turner. The Corporation in our opinion would be ill-advised to do so. Valuable as Dr. Turner's services as a lecturer would be in a school of Hygiene, we do not think that it would be judicious for the Corporation to allow any of their whole-time servants to work honorarily or otherwise in connection with any other public institution. Moreover, the appointment, if made, will prove a troublesome precedent on future occasions.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MAIL BOAT PERSIA SUNK.

TORPEDOED OFF CRETE.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS AT SALONIKA.

Lloyds state that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, bound from London to Bombay, was sunk on December 30th, and it is said most of the passengers and crew were lost. Another message says that the Persia was sunk at one in the afternoon. There were 251 passengers of whom 87 were women and 25 children.

It is officially announced that 158 survivors have arrived at Alexandria. Unless more survivors have been picked up the deathroll would appear to be between 250 and 300.

According to a Bucharest message the Russian mission to Rumania has been successful, and Rumania will either join the Entente or authorise the passage of the Russians.

The Montenegrins have achieved further successes and the Austrians have been compelled to retire at several points.

King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Salonika.

The Russians have crossed the River Styr and in the River Strypa region they have driven back the enemy to the right bank of the Dniester.

The details of the action at Matru on the Egyptian Frontier show that the enemy fled in disorder. The British captured considerable booty.

The French communiqué states that batteries successfully bombarded the enemy first and second line trenches in Belgium. The Germans in the Vosges launched an infantry attack at Hirzsteen which was completely repulsed.

It is authoritatively stated that as the result of Saturday's Cabinet there is no longer any fear of a crisis involving resignations.

King George has returned to London earlier than was expected in order to be in close touch with the Premier.

The British cruiser Natal was sunk on Thursday in harbour as the result of an internal explosion.

The Kaiser is suffering from a number of virulent carbuncles. He is in bed and suffering great depressions. The wildest rumours are in circulation.

P. & O. MAIL STEAMER PERSIA SUNK.

251 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE ANTICIPATED.

P. & O. MAIL STEAMER PERSIA SUNK.

TORPEDOED OFF CRETE.

MOST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Lloyd's state that the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Persia, bound from London to Bombay, was sunk on December 30th., and that most of the passengers and crew were lost.

Another message says that the Persia was sunk at one in the afternoon. Four boats got clear.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is officially announced that the Persia was torpedoed and sunk off Crete.

The steamer conveying the survivors from the four boats, which alone got away, is expected at Alexandria to-day.

The Persia, a vessel of 7,974 tons with a speed of eighteen knots, had all the up-to-date improvements.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

The P. & O. Company state that the last direct information regarding the ship was received on December 28th. On that day she was reported at Malta. The passenger list shows that the total of 251 persons were booked from London of whom 87 were women and 25 children. There were three Americans on board.

GREAT SHOCK TO PUBLIC.

The shock to the public recalls that evoked by the Lusitania crime, especially after the immunity these passenge steamers have hitherto enjoyed.

FEARED DEATH-ROLL OF 200.

LATER.

The crew of the Persia numbered between 200 and 300 mostly lascars. Thus even if the four boats had all the full complement of 60, the death-roll will be in the region of 200.

The Americans on board the Persia were:—Mneeley (?) American Consul, at Aden Mr. Grant, financier, bound for Bombay; and Schholboy Rose who had been expected to land at Gibraltar.

The vessel was heavily laden with parcel post but not war materials.

Lord Montagu was going to Bombay as inspector of mechanical transport vehicles in India.

158 SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

It is officially announced that 158 Persia survivors have arrived at Alexandria. This number includes both passengers and crew. The former are believed to number about sixty.

Unless more survivors have been picked up the death roll would appear to be between 250 and 300. It is understood that Colonel the Hon. Clive Bigham is among the saved.

Lloyd's give the followng Persia survivors:—59 passengers, of whom 17 are women; 35 white crew and 59 Lascars.

UNPLEASANT IMPRESSION IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The torpedoing of the Persia has made the most unpleasant impression at the State Department, which was inclined to take a rosy view to the result of the Ancona negotiations.

It is believed that sufficient time has elapsed to enable Austria to forbid submarines to torpedo ships without removing non-combatants.

There is little doubt that the sinking of the Persia will mean new diplomatic action.

The American Consul at Alexandria has been instructed to send immediate information.

THE PASSENGERS LIST.

The following passengers were booked by Persia:—Sisters Adens, Molhout, Raulin and Scholer, Rev A. Grant, Messrs. Bachmann, M. N. Banaji, Beer, Berari Lal, Behran, L. J. Brown, Burgess, Burns, Carlaw, Carnana, Clark, A. M. Coleman, F. M. Coleman, G. M. Cooper, Derenzy, Dickie, Diskshit, Dyke, Edgecombe, Gascoigne, Gokhargar, C. H. Grant, Graves, Gribble, Harkness, Hasluck, Heans, Hilmy, Hoggan, Hopkins, A. H. Johnson, Jonaja, H. King, E. Knight, C. Lal, Maffesanti, McHardy, McLeod, McNeeley, Orr, Papasian, Peterson, Pickard, Pudumjee, Purchase, Quinnell, Ram, Rigg, Rose, Roxburgh, Russ, Russell, Russi, Sahai, Salisbury, Scrini, Shilston, B. M. Singh, B. P. Singh, M. Smith, William Smith, W. E. Smith, Thortson, Turner, Waller, Warmer, P. Williams, Woodward, Zamit. Mesdames Benson, and two daughters, Boileau, Boileau, Brieley, child and infant, Browne, Bundy, Burcombe, child and infant, Burgess, and E. L. Burgess, Burns, Catellan, Codrington, Deacon, Duncan, Eggecombe, Fletcher, Gaskell, Gaudillon, Gilbert, Graham, Grant, Gribble, Holle, and infant, Hutchison child and infant, and Nurse, Innes and two infants, Jarvis, Keddy, and two children, King, Leather, Letley, Limonds, McGinn, and infant, Minnitt and Infant, Negus and four children, O'Reilly, Page, Paull, Quinnell, and infant, D. M. Robinson, Ross, and Infant, Russ, Sorini, Shanks, Shilston, Smith, M. E. Smith, Smyth, Spreckley and infant, Stoehr, Thomas and child, Tidgett and child, Thesham and infant, Walland, Woodward and two infants, Doctors Misses Cook and Impey. Misses Barratt, Bilby, Birch, Bowden-Smith, Bull, Busk, Davidson, Derogez, Devonshire, Fladgate, Gibson, Hall, Halloran, Happin, Lees, McDonald, McLean, Markwick, Mason, Mitchell, Nicholle, Ormrod, Quinnell, E. Smith, Wesley, White. Masters Benns, Cooper, Cheswell, Elliocott, C. and J. Lyons, Montgomerie, Quinnell, Settle,, Worboys.

Colonels Lord Montague of Beaulieu, Nethersole, E. R. Swiney, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Hovelle, Majors W. M. Dawson, W. Hesketh, G. Hutchison, C. M. O'Reilly.

Captains H. L. Ainsworth, M. G. Bean, E. R. Berryman, E. A. Fell, J. P. Gilbert, T. Lodwick, A. G. Lyell, E. W. Marsh, J. J. Nelson, J. E. Torkington, A. H. Wilson.

Lieutenants W. C. Cooper, G. T. Fisher, O. Gough, H. R. Lawrence, A. F. Pegg, J. A. Robertson, A. T. Roch, H. Smith.

Second-Lieutenants J. M. Gardner, J. M. Hallett, W. A. Robertson, C. W. Scott, N. A. Tiebs.

Commander W. H. Dickson. Sub-Lieut. Merton Staff Sergeant Keddy. Sergeant Hancock.

Mr. F. M. Coleman is a partner in the "Times of India." He came out to Bombay about fifteen years ago as manager and subsequently rose to be a partner. He left India about eight years ago but used to frequently visit Bombay.

Mr. A. M. Coleman is the son of Mr. F. M. Coleman of the "Times of India."

BESSARABIAN BATTLES.

AUSTRIAN LINES SMASHED.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS BECOME MORE VIOLENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Russians are still silent regarding the Bessarabian battles, apparently in accordance with the policy followed in the great offensive early in the war of waiting till a decisive score is achieved, but the Austrian communiqués indicate clearly that the Russian attacks in Galicia are becoming more violent and more important and are not confined to the Bessarabian front but are extending east of the river Strypa.

The Russians have succeeded in smashing the Austrian lines at several points. The Austrians only claim that their artillery has stopped the Russian advance which indicates that the advance is only partially stopped.

Though the Austrians assert that the Russian losses have been excessive, they only mention that 486 Russian dead were found at two points.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

RIVER STYR CROSSED.

PETROGRAD, Jan 2.

A communiqué says:—Desperate fighting is in progress south of the Pripet river.

The Russians crossed the river Styr between the Kovel Sarny railway and Tchartorsk and held their ground against repeated counter attacks. The Russians also advanced north of Olyk and occupied two lines of enemy trenches.

In the river Strypa region the Russians drove back the enemy to the right bank of the Dniester and between the Dniester and the Rumanian frontier the Russians broke enemy entanglements and consolidated the captured ground.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

MOST DESPERATE ENCOUNTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

London, December 30.—Different telegrams agree that Russia is attacking in force between the Pruth and the Dniester. The Austrian official message claims that the attacks have been repulsed everywhere.

Russia's official communiqué on Tuesday mentioned most desperate encounters in Galicia, but no results were indicated.

TSAR CREATED A BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The King has appointed the Tsar a British Field-Marshal.

MONTENEGRIN OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER SUCCESSES ACHIEVED

ENEMY COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

CETINJE, Jan. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The Montenegrins have achieved further successes. They have annihilated an enemy detachment and captured prisoners in Novibazar and repulsed an Austrian attack on the Lovcen front, inflicting great losses.

LONDON, Jan. 2

A Montenegrin communiqué mentions further Montenegrin successful attacks which have compelled the Austrians to retire at various points.

ENEMY CONSULS AT SALONIKA

PUT ON BOARD FRENCH WARSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A telegram to "The Times" from Salonika says that German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Consuls with their staffs and families have been arrested by order of General Sarrail and taken on board a French warship.

The four Consulates have been occupied by the Allied troops.

ARRESTS FOLLOW VISIT OF TAUBES.

SALONIKA, Jan. 1.

It was after four the Taubes had flown over Salonika dropping bombs, which did no damage, that General Sarrail ordered the arrest of consuls.

British and French troops surrounded the consulates, arrested everybody and seized the archives.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

ERPORTED GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

31st December.—According to a Rome message from Salonika, allied airmen report the commencement of a Teuton withdrawal from the entire Macedonian front, it is believed owing to the Russian offensive in Bessarabia.

ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

WILL EITHER JOIN RUSSIA OR AUTHORISE THEIR PASSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

According to the "Pesterlloyd" (Budapest) the Russian mission to Roumania has successded and Rumania will either join the Entente or authorise the passage of Russians.

SERBIA'S RESURGENCE.

100,00 ROOPS WILL BE READY IN TWO MONTHS' TIME.

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Journal's" Salonika correspondent quotes the Serbian War Minister as saying that in two months' time Serbia will offer the Allies 100,000 men reorganised and of excellent moral.

DEFENCE OF SALONIKA

GENERAL CASTLENAU'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A Rome telegram says that General Castlenau in an interview was enthusiastic about the defence of Salonika and a member of the General's suite declared that an attack would cost the enemy 150,000 men.

KING CONSTANTINE'S ILLNESS.

ATHENS, Jan. 2.

King Constantine's wound from his last operation is giving trouble and specialists are again attending his Majesty, whose general condition is described as good.

KING PETER AT SALONIKA.

ATHENS, Jan. 2.

The King of Serbia has arrived at Salonika accompanied by some of his ministers on board a French warship. Public was stirred by the unexpected arrival of that exiled Monarch. Greek troops are forming a guard of honour to the Allied sovereign.

AUSTRIAS REPLY TO AMERICA.

"REMARKABLE CLIMB-DOWN.'

ANCONA BELIEVED TO BE A TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Austrian reply to America on the subject of the Ancona is a remarkable climb-down. The Note positively concurs in the principle that private vessels if they don't try to escape or resist shall not be destroyed until the passengers and crew have been placed in safety.

Austria is anxious that her relations with America shall be still more cordial.

The submarine believed that the Ancona was a transport.

The Note says that the submarine commander was most careful so that the passengers could save themselves before the ship sank. It affirms that all could have been saved if they had not been deserted by the crew, and further declares that Austria cannot be responsible for the capsizing of boats before the torpedo was fired.

Nevertheless Austria, desirous of showing friendly feeling towards America, is prepared to indemnify even cases of loss which cannot be proved against the submarine.

KAISER IN BED

WILDEST RUMOURS IN CIRCULATION

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 31.

The Kaiser returned from Russia suffering from a number of virulent carbuncles and the doctors hitherto have not been successful in removing the danger of blood-poisoning.

The Kaiser is in bed and being nursed by the Kaiserin.

The Kaiser receives only certain State officials and is suffering great depression.

The Berliners were disappointed that the Kaiser was unable to attend the New Year parade.

The wildest rumours are in circulation.

FORD PEACE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Ford expedition has left Stockholm for Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.

The Ford peace expedition has arrived. There was no official reception.

SERBIAN TREASURY

BEING TAKEN TO PARIS.

TOULON, Dec. 31.

A cruiser has arrived here bearing the contents of the Serbian Treasury, which are being taken to Paris, and members of the Russian Legation lately in Serbia.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

A communiqué says prior to the fight off Durazzo French submarine Monge was sunk by an enemey cruiser off Cattaro. The majority of the crew were rescued.

A French submarine has sunk an enemy transport in the Adriatic.

ITALIAN REGIMENT FOR DURAZZO.

BULGARIANS SHORT OF MUNITIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

A Valona telegram says that an Italian regiment has been sent to Durazzo. The Bulgarians are exceedingly short of ammunition.

CASTELLORIZIA OCCUPIED.

HOW THE FRENCH RECEIVED GREEK PROTEST.

ATHENS, Dec. 31.

The French Government received the Greek protest about the occupation of Castellorizia in a friendly spirit, assuring Greece it was a necessity of war and only provisional. It is understood that at a meeting of the Greek Cabinet last night optimism prevailed.

The relations between Greece and the Entente are regarded as quite friendly.

EGYPTIAN FRONTIER FIGHT

ARABS RETIRE IN DISORDER

MUCH BOOTY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAIRO, Jan. 1.

The details of the Egyptian frontier fight show that the Arabs at Matru fled in disorder leaving 400 killed and 82 prisoners besides much booty.

Our casualties were only 10 killed and 53 wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

An official message from Cairo says that our force which advanced from Matruh to round up Harun's camp, found that he had retreated hastily, leaving a month's supplies, 400 sheep, 90 camels and 200 tents.

The booty captured after the action at Majid includes 12,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 300 sheep, 84 camels and five tons of barley. Moreover sixty camels were destroyed by artillery fire.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

WHOLE COMPULSION QUESTION DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Cabinet met to-day and sat for over two hours. Mr. Asquith presided over a full attendance.

It is generally surmised that the whole compulsion question was discussed. No statement is expected till Parliament reassembles.

Probably Mr. Henderson will convey the Cabinet's decisions to the forthcoming great Labour Congress.

ANOTHER FULL CABINET MEETING

LONDON, Dec. 31.

There was another full Cabinet meeting later in the afternoon. Sitting was prolonged and then the Cabinet adjourned till Monday. It is understood that consideration of draft of national service bill was not completed. The full attendance at both meetings is regarded as showing that there have been no resignations hitherto.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SIR JOHN SIMON.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Daily News" says that Sir John Simon has resigned "The Times" states that some of his colleagues hope that he will reconsider his decision.

UNANIMITY AMONG MINISTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is authoritatively stated that as the result of to-day's Cabinet there is no longer any fear of a crisis involving resignations.

The basis of unanimity reached was the complete acceptance of the principle that the Asquith pledge must be observed and when the Bill is submitted to Parliament it will be unanimously supported by those members of Government whose conversion was hitherto doubtful.

The only doubtful Minister is Mr. Henderson whose position is dependent on the attitude of the Labour Conference.

LABOUR AND CONSCRIPTION.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE CALLED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Labour Conference presided over by Mr. Henderson to-night decided to hold a national conference of representatives of the entire movement in London on January 6th to consider the question of compulsion.

It was announced at the conference that Mr. Asquith would introduce the Government Bill on January 5th.

MR. HENDERSON ADVISES ACCEPTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is reported that at the Labour Conference last night Mr. Henderson advised a general acceptance of the Government scheme.

KING GEORGE'S RETURN TO LONDON.

ANXIOUS TO BE IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

It is believed that the King returned from Sandringham earlier than was expected, showing that he wishes to be in closest touch with the Premier during the time of utmost importance to the future of war and the Empire.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

BIG RUSSIAN FIND AT KUM.

TEHERAN, Dec. 31.

The Russians found 1,600,000 rifle cartridges and three thousand rounds of gun ammunition at Kum.

Colonel Edwall Swedish Chief Instructor of Gendarmerie, and two rebel instructors have been dismissed. Another has resigned.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK IN VOSGES DEFEATED.

A GERMAN WORK WEEKCRD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 1.

A communiqué says our batteries successfully bombarded the enemy first and second line trenches in Belgium. We wrecked a German work West of Soupir.

The Germans in Vosges, after artillery preparation, launched an infantry attack at Hirzstein, which was completely repulsed.

NEMY GRENADE ATTACK DEFEATED

PARIS, Dec. 31.

This afternoons communiqué states that German grenade attack was defeated in Champagne.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué reports minor operations favourable to the French.

MINING ACTIVITY NORTH OF LOOS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT HULLUCK AND GIVENCHY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

An official despatch from the Headquarters says:—

The enemy have been active in mining about quarries north of Loos. Five mines were exploded yesterday evening causing some few casualties and slight damage to our trenches. No attack was made. Damage is being repaired.

HOSTILE LINE DAMAGED.

There has been artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch, Givenchy, Wytschaete and St. Julien and increase of hostile shelling about Armentieres. Our heavy howitzers considerably damaged various points of the hostile line.

ENEMY BATTERIES SILENCED.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

Last night's communiqué said :—Between the Avre and the Oise our heavy artillery silenced the enemy batteries south of Roye.

There has been mine fighting between Soissons and Rheims.

The French artillery has shown great activity in the Vosges in the Muhlbach region.

An enemy long range gun dropped ten shells in Nancy killing two inhabitants and wounding seven. The material damage was slight. We immediately silenced the gun.

BRITISH AEROPLANE ACTIVITY

TWELVE ENCOUNTERS DURING THE DAY

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following is the text of the despatch from Headquarters a short summary of which was published yesterday evening:—

Sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed Commines station railway lines and sheds and ten aeroplanes attacked the Hervuly aerodrome, which we considerably damaged. All machines in both cases returned safely.

There were twelve air encounters during the day. One of our machines engaged four of the enemy. One of the latter is believed to have been brought down, another damaged and all four were driven off. One of our aeroplanes was brought down as the result of a combat with two hostile machines.

The enemy during the night heavily shelled trenches south of Fricourt. A few Germans penetrated one of our front trenches but were immediately ejected.

The weather has been fine. Our artillery has been active at various places. Artillery on both sides has been active north of Ypres.

LESS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

An official despatch from Headquarters says:—Yesterday evening south-east of Armentieres a small party of our troops seized a portion of the German front line and inflicted several casualties. After fulfilling its mission the party withdrew. Our loss was only a few wounded.

The enemy this morning exploded a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt but failed to do any damage.

There has been less artillery activity today.

FAVOURABLE FINANCIAL OSITION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, in a statement said that owing to the reduction of expenditure due to the policy of proceeding only with works under contract at the outbreak of the war largely increased customs and excise revenues the Canadian financial position was most favourable. These increases together with the recent loan would provide for war expenditure till June.

THE CRUISER NATAL.

SUNK BY AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser Natal was sunk yesterday in harbour as the result of an internal explosion. There are about four hundred survivors of the Natal's complement of about seven hundred.

The Natal was a cruiser of 13,550 tons with a speed of 23 knots. Her armament consisted of six 9.2in., four 7.5in., and 29 3pr. guns.

SURVIVORS OF THE NATAL.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS AND 375 MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The survivors of the Cruiser Natal were fourteen officers and 373 men.

The Chief officers saved were Lieutenant-Commander Tyndall, Lieutenant Fildes, Engineer-Commander Greetham, Captain of Marines Hazeon, Fleet Surgeon Tuck, Sub-Lieutenant Price and Chaplain Driscoll.

LOSS OF TWENTY-FIVE OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Admiralty announces that 25 officers perished on the Natal, including Captain Back, Commander Hitchings and Lieut.-Commanders Murray and Harrison.

FRANCE AND PREMATURE PEACE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S STIRRING NEW YEAR LETTER TO TROOPS.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

President Poincare in a long New Year letter to troops dwells on the unshaken unanimity of the country to prosecute the war till victory. He declares that no compromise is possible. Any ambiguous offer of peace would merely mean dishonour, ruin and enslavement. Any momentary faltering would be ingratitude to the dead and treason to posterity.

The nation which first grows tired will be vanquished. But France will not grow tired. Never had we a finer army of better trained and braver troops. Everywhere I have seen you I have quivered with admiration and hope. You will conquer. The year now opening will complete the defeat of the enemy and bring you the joy of victory.

KING'S NEW YEAR GREETING TO PRESIDENT POINCARE

THE INDISSOLUBLE TIES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

His Majesty the King on the occasion of the New Year has telegraphed to President Poincare his warmest wishes for his welfare. The King says:—

The heroism and sacrifices of our gallant soldiers and sailors have rendered indissoluble the ties binding the two countries."

The King expresses his deep admiration for the splendid qualities of the land and sea forces of France, which are a sure guarantee of ultimate victory.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

LORD BRYCE TO REPRESENT ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The personnel of the International Commission which will represent Great Britain and the United States under the peace treaty negotiated by Mr. Bryan, includes the American jurist George Gray and Lord Bryce. The Arctic explorer Nansen will be the umpire.

If the British Dominions are involved in the controversy their respective High Commissioners will represent them.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON FREIGHTS.

SCHEME OF SUPREME CONTROL.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.

The Advisory Council on freights is preparing a scheme which will embrace all oversea shipping from Australia as though it were controlled by a single company.

CANADA'S WARRIORS.

TOTAL ALREADY RECRUITED EXCEED TWO LAKHS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.

Sir Robert Borden in a statement said that the total Canadians recruited to December 15th was 212,690. This number would be increased to half a million.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ALI IMAM

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Sir Ali Imam has arrived in London.

INCREASE IN BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The revenue for the past quarter was £64,390,510 an increase of £21,067,141.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

HOME LIST.

LORD CURZON MADE A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

PEERAGE FOR LORD C. BERESFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following New Year's Honours have been gazetted:—

ORDER OF MERIT.

Mr. Henry James.

TO BE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

Lord Curzon.
The Duke of Devonshire.

TO BE VISCOUNT.

Lord Mersey.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Sir Daniel Goddard.
Sir Frederick Banbury.
Mr. Barnes.
Mr. Crooks.
Mr. Leverton Harris.
Mr. Maclean, all Members of Parliament.

TO BE BARONS.

Lord Charles Beresford.
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.
Mr. William Waldorf Astor.
Mr. D. A. Thomas, Munitions Missioner.
Sir Alexander Henderson, M.P.
Captain Norton, M.P.

TO BE BARONETS.

Sir G. Bullough, for services in war.
Mr. Richard Burbidge, Director of Harrods, for services in war.
Sir William Goschen, ex-Ambassador in Berlin.
Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor.
Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. S. Palmer, Director of Huntley Palmers, for services in the cause of music.
The Hon. Mr. Charles Russell, solicitor.
Vice-Admiral Sturdee.
Mr. A. Yarrow, shipbuilder.
Sir John Jardine, M.P.
Mr. J. Rutherford, M.P.
Mr. Henry Webb, M.P.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

There are twenty-eight Knighthoods, including.
Mr. Thomas Beecham (Opera Promoter).
Mr. R. Inches (Lord Provost of Edinburgh).
Rev. Adam Smith (Principal of Aberdeen University).
Mr. T. Parkinson (Physician).
Mr. M. Rees (Laryngologist).
Mr. G. Berry (Occulist).
Mr. Arthur Black, M.P.
Mr. William Middlebrook, M.P.

TO BE HONORARY G. C. M. G.

The Sultan of Johore.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir Herbert Miles, Governor of Gibraltar.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand.
Mr. William White, Minister of Finance, Canada.
Mr. Lancelot Carnegie, British Minister in Portugal.
Vice-Admiral Carden.
Vice-Admiral Brock.
Vice-Admiral Sir G. Patey.
Vice-Admiral Limpus.
Vice-Admiral Thursby.

TO BE G. C. B.

Sir Mackenzie Chalmers.

TO BE K. C. B

Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake.
Major-General Aylmer.
Vice-Admiral de Robeck.

TO BE C. B.

Mr. Montagu Butler.
Colonel Cole.

TO BE K. C. V. O.

Sir James Dunlop-Smith.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Squadron-Commander R. B. Davies for rescuing a fellow-airman at Ferejik.

MILITARY AWARDS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A long list of names of officers and men recommended for distinguished service by Field-Marshal French, which appears in the "Gazette," includes Lieut.-General Sir E. L. Elliot; Major-Generals R. G. Egerton, Hudson, Keary and Pirie; Colonels C. M. Cartwright, A. S. Cobbe, F. J. Edwards, W. H. Fasken, C. W. Jacob, F. C. Muspratt, C. E. Norie, Second Gurkhas, G. F. Tinley, and W. G. Walker; Lieut.-Colonels W. H. Basevi, 91st Punjabis; J. C. Faunthorpe, United Provinces Horse; H. C. Holman, 16th Cavalry; J. A. Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment; A. G. Stuart, 40th Pathans and C. E. Leveson-Gower. Majors G. D. Bruce, 61st Pioneers; E. C. Conway-Gordon, 3rd Skinners Horse; J. C. Freeland; 35th Sikhs; W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, 8th Cavalry; C. J. Hay, Guides; K. Henderson, 39th Garhwalis; W. S. Leslie, 31st Punjabis; C. C. Newham, 6th Cavalry; L. R. Vaughan, 7th Gurkhas; D. C. Waterfield; K. Wigram, 2nd Gurkhas; G. J. Davis, Captains H. L. Dyce, 9th Hodsons Horse; E. I. Gray, 34th Poona Horse; H. W. Hewitt, 41st Dogras; H. R. Hunt, 25th Punjabis; D. H. McLeod, Guides; S. F. Muspratt, 12th Cavalry; H. R. Reed, 39th Garhwalis; L. Reynolds; D. G. Ridgeway, 3rd Gurkhas; D. G. Robinson, 46th Punjabis; H. L. Scott, 1st Gurkhas; S. R. Shirley, 54th Sikhs; W. L. Twiss, 9th Gurkhas; A. C. Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry; E. S. Vicary, 16th Cavalry; J. Whitehead, 1st Brahmans, A. H. Wilson, 12th Cavalry; D. D. Wilson, 17th Cavalry; C. R. Bradley, 4th Cavalry; A. Marshall, 28th Light Cavalry; H. M. Hance, Indian Army Reserve; Lieut. A. H. Parker, Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The "London Gazette" contains seventy-seven pages with the names of officers and men recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field by Field-Marshal Sir John French. The list includes Generals Sir D. Haig, C. Monro and W. Robertson, Brigadier-General J. Seely and Prince Alexander of Teck.

UNREST IN CHINA.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN THE WEST

CHENGTU, Dec. 31.

There are indications that a rising in Western China is being contemplated by rebels and being secretly prepared. The success of the rebels is unlikely.

SITUATION DESCRIBED AS VOLCANIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—

London Dec. 30.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that it is now evident that Yunnan and Kwang-Si are acting in an orderly manner according to a set plan. The Provincial Governments have already informed the foreign consuls that they are on the side of law and order until hostile attempts on their borders are made. They simply maintain the form of state having a legal existence, namely a republic.

The correspondent describes the whole situation as highly volcanic and promising rapid developments.

EXPLOSION IN AMERICAN FACTORY.

8 KILLED : 20 INJURED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.

Eight persons have been killed and 20 injured in an explosion in linseed-oil works caused by fire. The damage amounts to nearly half a million sterling in value.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Major-Generals Pulteney and Aylmer have been gazetted Lieutenant-Generals.

A SHIPPING COMBINATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Brocklebank and Well shipping lines have amalgamated.

"VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES."

LONDON, Jan. 1.

"The Times" announces that Sir John French will assume the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

DEATH OF TRAGEDIAN SALVINI.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The death of the tragedian Salvini is announced.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

BRITISH POSITION HEAVILY SHELLED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

The following is a resumé of the operations in Mesopotamia since the last communiqué was published:—

Christmas day passed quietly.

On December 26th it was reported that there were indications of a withdrawal of the enemy from the front of our position.

On December 29th the enemy asked for an armistice to bury his dead and remove the wounded who lay in large numbers in front of our position. The armistice was granted on certain conditions.

According to the statement of a prisoner the enemy's casualties at Ctesiphon and up to December 25th, totalled 10,500.

On the nights of the 26th, 28th and 29th December the village occupied by our troops on the right bank of the river was subjected to heavy rifle fire.

On December 30th our position was heavily shelled and some casualties occurred in our hospital by shells bursting through the roof.

A SIND DACOITY.

TWO CONSTABLES REPORTED KILLED.

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

The "Mirpur Khas Gazette" states that in a local dacoity by a gang of fifteen or sixteen, two constables were killed and Government arms were taken away.

The steamer Perla has arrived in Karachi Harbour from Beunos Aires with 1,058 mules. She was nearly 39 days at sea and lost 15 mules on the voyage. Some of the animals are very fine specimens.

"NO NEARER TO REAL VICTORY."

SIGNS OF MORAL BREAKDOWN IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The "Statesman's" special cable states:—

Christmas articles in the German press exhibit a singularly chastened mood, breathing as they do a spirit expressive of weariness of the war and intense desire for peace.

The Pan-German organ the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," which is read by naval and military classes and was often inspired by Admiral Von Tirpitz, author of submarine outrages, has changed its tone now. Whereas last year it consistently preached overwhelming German victory and gospel of frightfulness, this year it publishes a leading article lamenting the sharpness and bitterness of war. "Deepest sorrow," it writes, "lies like a burden on our souls and the sob of restrained grief mingles with the ringing of Christmas bells and singing of hymns."

WEARY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

The radical "Berliner Tageblatt," the best conducted as it is the most widely circulated organ of the German Capital, similarly bewails the situation. "True," it says, "some among us denied the claims of human brotherhood and had little use for peace, but these are now diminished in number."

The Socialist "Vorwaerts" often suppressed, but as often reappearing, writes that the war was never before waged with such devilishly frightful means of mercilessness. It asks why men once friendly should fight together. Are they seized, it asks, by blood madness?

SIGNS OF BREAKDOWN.

Reuter's announcement based on information received from diplomatic quarters states that the impression is gaining ground in Germany that despite the apparent magnitude of her successes as represented on the map the Central Powers are drawing no nearer to real victory. Despite the efforts of authorities this fact is gradually coming home to the public and except perhaps, in the case of the capital itself the country is beginning to show signs of mental and moral fatigue.

SWEDEN LOSING CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY.

Information from Sweden indicates that great change has come over circles formerly assured of Germany's ultimate victory.

Germany's financial position is causing a great diminution of Swedish confidence in her capacity to achieve the success her bureaucracy contend on.

REALISM AND IDEALISM

LORD HALDANE'S PHILOSOPHY.

"Progress in Philosophical Research" was the subject of a paper which Viscount Haldane submitted to the Aristotelian Society at a meeting in Albemarle-street on December 6. Dr. H. Wildon Carr, the President, occupied the chair, and among those present were Professor Nunn, Professor J. A. Smith, Professor Mackenzie, and Dr. J. S. Haldane.

In order to assist discussion, Lord Haldane's paper had been circulated among the members in advance, and he announced that he would content himself with very briefly summarising it. It was, he thought, no reflection upon their concentration on the one subject which occupied the whole nation—the war—that they should detach themselves for a brief space and return to a subject which was not limited by time or space.

He had been impressed by the fact that British philosophy had been making great advance. For a long time we were behind Germany, and not more than holding our own with France; but a striking movement had been in progress since this century began. His paper dealt largely with the New Realism, and the New Realism was a very impressive movement. Up till now Idealism had been on one side of the river and Realism on the other. Idealism suggested, at any rate to a great many people, that the world was something which could be accounted for as constructed out of the universals, while Realism meant that the universals had nothing to do with it, and that the world existed apart from mind. Now the New Realism, as a whole, while it contended that the mind had nothing to do with the making of the world, had broken with the Old Realism by saying that universals did enter into the composition of the world as it lay before us. The result was that the New Realism had brought its world a great deal nearer to the world of the Idealist, and the Idealist, on the other hand, had shown a great many signs in recent years of giving up his doctrine that thought, and not direct perception, feeling, experience, was the basis of the universe in which we lived and moved and had our being.

There had been many affairs of outposts, but now it seemed to him that the two forces were coming into real contact. A decision might be a long way off, but it seemed to him that indications of new and great movements were discernible. Philosophy looked for a time as if it were at a standstill, but he thought this phase was so rapidly passing away that they might safely assert that notable progress was being made, and that new positions were being steadily occupied by both sides. Realism and Idealism had begun to approximate; they were no longer running upon parallel lines, but were converging, they were restricting themselves very closely to lines of thought which afforded considerable hope of fruitful progress in the future.

A discussion followed.

Intercessory services according to the form laid down by the Metropolitan in India were held in all Anglican Churches at Bangalore last evening while in all other Christian Churches including St. Patrick's Cathedrals similar forms of supplications in regard to the war were observed.

EVACUATION OF SUVLA AND ANZAC.

SPLENDIDLY CARRIED OUT.

NOTHING LEFT AND NOT A SINGLE CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reuter's correspondent in the Dardanelles describing the evacuation of Suvla and Anzac, of which he was an eyewitness says that the whole operation was carried out under the eyes and guns of 85,000 Turks who did not realise that it had begun until hours after the last naval beach parties had slipped away. All the equipment, transport and ammunition were removed and nearly all the stores.

The entire force with gear was intact and thus ready for service elsewhere.

POSITION OF TURKS.

The Turks were on higher ground all round and the whole Suvla area was visible to them except the actual beaches while the main Australian embarking beach was overlooked from the Snipers Ridge, 1,100 yards away.

THE WITHDRAWAL.

The question was with what proportion of loss it was possible to withdraw the army consisting of three Anzac divisions and the Indian Brigade occupying a front of twenty-thousand yards hardly anywhere five hundred yeards and at some points only fifty from the enemy's positions and embark it on the beaches all within fieldgun range of the enemy and some within rifle range. If the enemy discovered what we were doing they could follow up and compel a bloody rear-guard action and the abandonment of the wounded and all guns and train still on the shore.

TURKS HAD NO INKLING.

The precautions taken, however, were such that the Turks had no inkling. They fired the usual daily quantity of shell on Sunday with a little extra as was customary on Sundays but only wounded one man. By four on Monday morning practically everybody was off.

The parties, however, fetching the last stragglers were late as were eight of the medical staff who had been left to tend the wounded, of whom however there were none. They also fetched the men left to ignite the few piles provisions which had been abandoned.

A HOAX.

At 3/26 a huge mine exploded in the neck between the two ridges along which it was undesirable that the Turks should follow us. It had the desired effect. The Turks thought that the Australians were attacking and kept up a furious rifle fire for forty minutes.

Shortly afterwards flames shot up on various beaches from the piles of petrol-soaked provisions. Even that did not arouse the Turks. By daybreak the transports were all away and the warships began bombarding the beaches, breaking up the piers, sunken ships and watertanks, determined to leave the enemy nothing but firewood.

WOKE UP AT LAST

The Turks at last woke up and also began bombarding the beaches. They must have thought we were mad to be firing at each other. Turks also heavily bombarded Hill Ten, Chocolate Hill and Lala Baba where there was no longer a soul. They were still doing so when my battleship left the bay at nine.

NOT A SINGLE CASUALTY.

Our casualties were one officer and two men wounded at Suvla and two men at Anzac, less than the daily average. As they were due to chance shots, in no way intended to hinder the operation of which the Turks were ignorant, it may be said that the evacuation did not cost a single casualty. All guns were removed except three fieldguns and two worn out howitzers. These were destroyed as soon as they had fired their last shots.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN DARDANELLES.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

A communiqué says:—

German aviators over Salonika dropped a bomb on the Greek troops.

The Allied artillery in the Dardanelles effectively bombarded the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast, destroying several guns and exploding a munition depot.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.

PORTSMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH COMMANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral Colville succeeds Sir Hedworth Meux as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth and that Vice-Admiral Warrander succeeds Sir George Egerton at Plymouth.

WAR LOANS AND SMALL INVESTOR.

MORE FACILITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Committee on war loans for the small investor, recommend that during the war there shall be no limit to the yearly or total amount of individual deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

They also recommend the immediate issue of Exchequer Bonds in five, twenty and fifty pounds denominations on similar terms to those of the existing hundred pounds bonds and that these small bonds be sold at the Post Offices.

The Treasury agrees to the recommendations.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING

EXCELLENT AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a large attendance at Mahaluxmi last Saturday and the big crowd must have had a very enjoyable afternoon discussing the excellent racing the programme of the Fourth Extra provided. The handicapping was again up to its usual high standard of excellence, the races nearly in all instances being well contested, in some cases providing, sensational finishes with head and neck margins.

A select party of the newly landed division put in an appearance in the two divisions of the Yildiz Plate, when one or two very promising griffins made their racing *debut* in the second batch, the winner Planet, very capably handled by Hardy winning like a race-horse from the better fancied Aurora. It was an attractive performance for a new one, and, as the time, 1min. 25secs., was quite good for this class, we may expect to see Mr. Cecil's grey earning another bracket or two as the season advances. Cox looked the fittest horse in the crowd, but it was asking a lot of a two-year-old to put up 8lbs. extra over 6 furlongs. They were a wibby-wobbly lot in the first division and if the time 1 min. 27⅕ secs. can be accepted as an index, there was not a race-horse amongst them. The whole field seemed to be done up by the time the bend was reached, and it appeared to be quite an effort for the leaders to make the winning post. At the distance Mandala seemed to be going a trifle better than Patrick and in fact got his head in front when they reached the Stand, Barrett, however, persevered with Patrick and managed to get the best of the struggle by half a length. An objection was lodged by Mandala for interference but it was overruled. Whatever happened, Mandala must have turned it up suddenly at the psychological moment, whether through Harrison letting go Mandala's head or owing to a bump from Patrick, the Stewards were in the better position to know.

The second division of the New Year Plate found room for a brace of equine humourists, in Safi and Alman, to favour us with a displlay of race course clowning to maintain a reputation for wayward running. It was no feather in Active's cap to be five lengths behind the third horse, American Spot, but that Safi with an extra 9lbs. and Alman with 2lbs. more should have put up such a wretched performance against the seven-furlong time "bogey" 1 min. 40 secs. in the light of what both recently accomplished, provided quite an amusing interlude. Alman, probably not to endanger his ribs cracking with suppressed mirth at the joke he was about to perpetrate, sidled covertly to the starting gate without showing himself on parade. It is about time Hongkong was relieved of a stone or two, just to let one see what he can do. Subeh Pasha was very well ridden by Barrett and ran a much better horse than he did in the third division of the Byculla Plate at the Second Extra, turning the tables on American Spot over the same distance and at the same difference in weights. Beaver will probably break loose someday when he gets used to racing in public, his gallops in public are said to be a long way behind his track form.

The Santa Cruz Plate was very cleverly won by young Harrison on Mat-hat-baig, giving Maasal one of the smartest short-headed shocks, he has probably ever experienced. Mr. DeSouza's crafty old bay seemed to have realised the sense of his responsibilities on this occasion, but unfortunately for him, so had Mat-hat-baig, and great was the fall thereof. Durban ran a splendid race with Hardy up for the "wooden spoon," and if this is the best he can do, he might put in a little more practice on the track before appearing in public, for he is obviously a long way behind the top of his form.

The next event was a five-furlong scurry run off on the "straight," course, and it might be convenient here to refer to Lieutenant Reginald T. Harris's letter to the "Chronicle," which was published in last Saturday's issue. Had it not been for the monogram on the paper, presumably denoting the regiment this officer is attached to, I should certainly have come to the conclusion the letter was a hoax. For it is difficult to conceive that any one occupying the position Lieutenant Harris is in, should wantonly go out of his way to publish unwarrantable imputations to my detriment and endeavour to injure me professionally by making insinuations for which he has not a shred of justification. Taking the imputation first, in my article of December 29th, to which Lieutenant Harris refers, I said:—

On the old course, with its bend, there is at least this to be said, that when a jockey "crosses" he does so to get the advantage of ground by securing the rails. As Purtoosingh, with a straight run before him, could only have committed the offence to his own prejudice, "it must have been an accident," through his being unable to hold his mount together. It is bad enough for investors on a winning horse to be deprived of their prospective gains by a Wellington-Soomsam affair such as occurred at Poona, through an error of judgment on the part of the jockey, who, though he had the other horse beaten to a bran-mash, had to suffer a technical defeat by trying to effect the passage on to the rails without being a clear length ahead, but it is downright exasperation to have such a thing occur on a track which has been specially designed to make a like contretemps practically impossible, with so much inconvenience to the public. When travelling down the "straight," the nippy ones never keep their line, the result being, slow beginners find a veritable wall in front of them by the time half the distance is traversed, making winning an impossibility. When added to this, crossing, bumping and jostling is in evidence pretty well in every race, it is not asking too much to abandon the "straight" track altogether, or do away with five-furlong racing.

It will be seen that I distinctly stated that Purtoosingh's lapse could only be attributed to an accident, and don't even suggest it could have been occasioned in any other way. And yet Lieutenant Harris, for reasons best known to himself, supplies a dishonest motive by suggestion, which he tries to foist on to me, so that he can pay a cheap tribute to General Obaidulla Khan's superb sporting characteristics, and thus provide the pretext for magnanimously stepping forward and refuting absurd aspersions which were never made and which had no existence. This may be all very well from Lieutenant Harris's point of view and if he wants to scratch the General's back, he is quite at liberty to do so, but he is certainly not going to do so at my expense, without at least a mild protest on my part of some kind.

Lieutenant Harris's suggestion that my remarks on the Monaco incident were probably influenced by my prostituting the professional trust which is placed in me as the racing correspondent of the "Chronicle," to satisfy my personal ends, is of course the vilest charge which could be brought against a journalist, and was probably the outcome of pure ignorance. It is therefore lucky for Lieutenant Harris that I am sportingly enough disposed to look on this part of his letter as a mere indiscretion, otherwise it might go hard with him in a way he least expects. The military authorities are not inclined to favour newspaper correspondence by members of the service, and as the Western India Turf Club and General Obaidulla Khan are generally supposed to be quite capable of looking after themselves, they might be disposed to resent the procedure Lieutenant Harris has thought fit to adopt in a way I should be sorry for.

When Lieutenant Harris feels he is bound to protest against what he considers to be an unjustifiable attack on the executive of the Western India Turf Club, he is probably not aware, that it was the absence of these "unjustifiable attacks" by the press which was the means of racing being nearly abolished in this Presidency. Through the press the Turf Club is kept in close touch with the public and there is now only a remote possibility of the misunderstandings occurring which caused so much trouble in Lord Sydenham's regime. When the Turf Club is "attacked" by the press, it is fully cognisant of the underlying motives which prompt the "attacks" and invariably accept them in the spirit they are delivered, as comment or suggestions voiced by public opinion. I have "attacked" the five-furlong "straight" steadily ever since its initiation, because I am aware the course is not popular with the majority of the public, and in the same way I make it my business to attack everything else connected with Western India racing which my thirty-five years' experience tells me may prejudice the interests of the Turf Club in its relations with the public. If there be some, like Lieutenant Harris, who are of opinion that my strictures are sometimes unjustifiable because the Club is everybody and the public nobody, they are now in a small minority and quite negligible. A better understanding at present exists between the Turf authorities and the public than has hitherto been the case, and I feel sure every reasonably disposed person must agree, that a little plain talking through the press for mutual advantage, is much more desirable than sullen smouldering grievances pent up, until they burst forth like a volcano, at the risk of being dealt with and smothered by a body which is not qualified to investigate such a subject as the technique of racing, with the possibility of the sport suffering as it did on a previous occasion.

I think I left Corridor and company awaiting to settle the issue of the Lingfield Plate on the five-furlong "straight, and Mr. A. Nanjee's slippy mare justified public confidence in her ability to get home first by a line drawn through her capable display in the Xmas Plate at the Second Extra, when she ran well for five furlongs and Ute found her measure only in the last lap. The tote returned 2½ to 1, an excellent price under the circumstances, attributable to the strong support Mr. J. L Ainsworth's pair, Sparkes and Persistence, received towards the close of the betting. This was Persistence's first appearance on the Indian Turf, and as he looks a galloper all over, he will probably do better as he trains on. Pretty Good Sort looks in excellent fettle and when she gets into a race with something less than a carrier's load she can safely be relied upon to do something.

Excelsior's win in the Marine Lines Plate served to emphasise the dislike Mr. Roosi's grey has for a little bit of extra weight, as demonstrated in the Bandra Plate on the previous Tuesday when he ran nowhere. He won most convincingly on Saturday in the best of company very nicely ridden by Bullock in 1 min. 20 secs. over six furlongs and will win again soon, as he appears to be very fit and well. Ajax ran up to the top of his form and it was no disgrace for him to have been beaten. He was a warm favourite and the "place" tote in returning Rs. 25/8 actually paid more than the win machine would have done as indicated by the figures, had he won. Socrates, with his feather-weight was fancied by his connections but never flattered: he might have been closer up had Mooney not taken a Man-o'-War sweep negotiating the home turn losing a lot of ground. Purity's third must be accepted as an indication that this erratic Chestnut is likely to be more in the vein this season, than he has been for some time. I was not impressed with Beyrut's display: he had a big weight, but this might be expected to tell its tale nearer home, instead of anchoring him from the start. I am taking a deep interest in this horse's further career this season to see what I can make of him.

Sherali created a surprise in winning the last race, the first division of the New Year Plate, very nicely piloted by young Harrison, who, I am glad to see, is now beginning to put more head into his light weight work, with most encouraging results. If there was one animal in the race which I deemed to be out of the running, it was Sherali. Hitherto five furlongs has been generally accepted to be his metre. And the race should be an object lesson to those who are charitably disposed sometimes to attribute a glaring reversal of form to an extra furlong more or less, when a pair of strong arms has a good deal more to do with it than the extra furlong or two. Sherali has been a consistent performer with a good deal of bad luck, and it was up to him to have a win. Columbus ran a bad horse in this race. He was nicely treated in the handicap and should have shown his appreciation by running more prominently. Red Flag and Red Cross were much hfancied and ran third and second respectively.

The following are the results:—

THE YILDIZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. raised 3 lbs. Allowance:—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Heath's PATRICK, 9-0, Barrett ... 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's MANDALA, 7-8, Harrison ... 2
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ANGLER, 7-8, Buckley ... 3
Mr. Joova Nasir's MILOS, 8-6, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Barbetta 9-0, Wright; Special 8-10, Coomber; Rishan 8-10, Native; Archer 8-10, Pratt; Rising Star 8-6, Purtoosingh; Moslem 8-6 (cd. 8-8), Hardy; Barbarian 7-12, Mooney; Kenneth 7-8, Mujeed.

The Race:—Kenneth led for a stride and was passed by Special. At the 2 furlongs Patrick took up the running followed by Mandala, Milos and Angler. They were all beaten at the bend and a great race ensued down the straight, when opposite the stand Mandala seemed to be getting the better of Patrick. Patrick, however, seemed to come again nearing the post and won by ½—¼—4.

Time:—1 min. 27⅕ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 21.

THE YILDIZ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. raised 3 lbs. Allowance:—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Cecil's PLANET, 8-6, Hardy ... 1
General Obaidulla Khan and Mr. A. Mana's AURORA, 8-6, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. Shaik Esmail's CENTAUR, 8-6, Barrett ... 3
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's MASTER KEY, 8-10, Trenoweth ... 4

Also Ran:—Porridge 9-0, Harrison; Nyvaro 8-10 unshipped his rider and took no part in race); Sheridan 8-10, Native; Cromdale 8-10, Buckley; White Star 8-10, Coomber; Khaliph 8-6, Abbas; Taiseer 7-8, Native; Cox 6-11 (cd. 75), Mujeed.

The Race:—Nyvaro unshipped his rider and bolted. Porridge led from Aurora, followed by Master Key and Centaur. Down the straight Aurora raced with Master Key and opposite stand Planet came with a fine run and won comfortably by 1—2—½.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 51. Places, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr A. T. Brigstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 8-10, Barrett ... 1
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-13, Bullock ... 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 9-0 ... 3
The Chief of Maihsal's ACTIVE, 8-8, Purtoosingh ... 4

Also Ran:—Hongkong 9-2, Ameen; Safi 8-8, Buckley; Royal Duke 7-12, Dhondi Alman 7-11, Mujeed; Beaver 7-1, Harrison; Vudhia 6-12, Abbas; Ladakh 6-12, Mooney.

The Race:—Active and Royal Duke were prominent to the 3 furlongs, when Subeh Pasha and American Spot closed up. In the straight Subeh Pasha went to the front chased by Tawdry and American Spot. A great race took place and Subeh Pasha managed to squeak home by a short head—neck—5.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 74-8. Places, Rs. 27-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 26-8.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 6-13, Harrison ... 1
Mr. A. J. De Souza's MAASAL, 8-6, Buckley ... 2
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 8-8, Barrett ... 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's RASPBERRY, 8-2, Pratt ... 4

Also Ran:—Young Majub 9-12, Trenoweth; Durban 9-3, Hardy; Naimava 8-8, Purtoosingh; Fado 7-8, Mujeed.

The Race:—Mat-hat-Baig, Maasal and Dhaidan were always prominent. At the half-mile Young Majub flattered for a furlong and in the run to the turn Naimava moved up fourth. Durban was the only constant quantity in the ruck and kept there to the end. In the straight Maasal went ahead and looked like winning till Mat-hat-Baig came at him and won by a short head—1—½.

Time:—1 min. 21 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 104. Places, Rs. 26, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 24.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. A. Nanjee's CORRIDOR, 8-4, Harrison ... 1
General Obaidulla Khan's ST. ALBAN, 6-12, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-12, Barrett ... 3
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's SPARKES, 9-2, Buckley ... 4

Also Ran:—Lithosian 9-12, Trenoweth; Persistence 7-10, Bullock; Kit Grey Leg 6-12, Dhondi.

The Race:—Run on the "straight": Corridor led from start to finish and won by 3/4—3/4—½.

Time:—1 min. 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 35. Places, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 17-8.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Rodsi's EXCELSIOR, 8-0, Bullock ... 1
Mr. Heath's AJAX, 7-7, Buckley ... 2
General Obaidulla Khan's PURITY, 9-7, Harrison ... 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-4, Mujeed ... 4

Also Ran:—Beyrut 9-10; Night Hawk 9-6, Hardy; Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-9, Barrett; Mohsel 7-4, Purtoosingh; Socrates 6-3 (cd. 6-6), Mooney.

The Race:—Socrates was first away, but gave way to Ajax, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Mohsel. Nearing the bend Purity and Excelsior moved up. From the distance Excelsior put in a fine run and beat Ajax a head—short head—½.

Time:—1 min. 20 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 167. Places, Rs. 38-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 41-8.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHERALI, 7-0, Hamson ... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 8-7, Hardy ... 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG, 9-3, Buckley ... 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's ABDUL, 8 2, Barrett ... 4

Also Ran:—Saood 8-13, Trenoweth; Lot 8-10, Zamil; Mars 8-10, Mujeed; Kaiumers 8-8, Bullock; Columbus 7-11, Purtoosingh; Jemadar 7-11, Abbas; Present 7-11 (cd. 7-12), Coomber.

The Race:—Sherali and Red Flag appeared to be always prominent with Red Cross and Abdul handy. In the straight Sherali put on a spurt and won by 1 1/4—1—2.

Time:—1 min 39 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 136. Places, Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22-8.

Mr. H. J. Warburton, District Judge, Lucknow, resigns the Civil Service, immediately and takes a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. It is understood that he will be attached to the General Staff of the 8th Lucknow Division.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIFTH DAY OF FIRST MEETING.

VANITY BOX WINS CHOWRINGHEE PLATE

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The attendance to-day was very large and the weather all that could be desired. Except two favourites in the Steeplechases the races were won by outsiders. Vanity Box won the principal race in smart time.

The following are the details:—

FIRST AMATEUR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ Miles.

Mr. Donetill's TARPON, 10-0, Gregory ... 1

Also Ran:—Flashlight 11-7 (fell) and Wideawake 11-3 (fell).

Betting:—4 to 5 Flashlight, 5 to 2 Wideawake, fours Tarpon.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 42 for win.

The Race:—Wideawake fell early in the race and Tarpon took a long lead, followed by Flashlight. The leader fell five furlongs from home and Flashlight fell too. In the meantime Tarpon was remounted and completed the course after which he bolted twice round before he could be stopped.

Time:—7 mins. 18 3/5 secs.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL PLATE.—Distance 3 Miles.

Mr. Goculdass's FIRST VENTURE, 9-2, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Curtis' HAYWARD'S PILOT, 9-13, Williamson ... 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-9, Barker ... 3

Also Ran:—Solution 11-2, Master Miller 11-7 (fell), Parkhill 9-13 (fell), Betty Birr 9-10 (did not complete the course).

Betting:—7 to 4 First Venture, fours Solution and Parkhill, sixes Hayward's Pilot and Sea Lad, twelves the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 42 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

The Race:—First Venture, Solution, Betty Birr and Master Miller was the order the first time round, when something went wrong with Betty Birr's saddle and she was stopped. Pilot now took up the running with First Venture next, then Master Miller, Solution, Sea Lad and Parkhill. The last named parted with his rider at the penultimate fence and here Master Miller also fell. First Venture recovering beatuifully from a bad stumble went to the front and won comfortably by six lengths, Pilot finished eight lengths, in front of Sea Lad.

Time:—6 mins. 5 3/5 secs.

THE TOLLY'S NULLAH STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 1/4 Miles.

Mr. Butler's ENCORE, Barker ... 1
Mr. Curtis Hayward's DOLLY SCHOMBERG, Williamson ... 2

Betting:—Half Encore, 3 to 2 the other.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 16 for win.

The Race:—The ponies kept together all through, Dolly Schomberg losing ground at each fence. From the penultimate fence Encore came away and won easily by 5 lengths.

Time:—4 mins. 53 1/5 secs.

THE AVENUE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Dass' PIERROT, 8-7, Vick ... 1
Major Earl's BOSS LEE, 9-10, Mason ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's CASTLEVITE, 9-9, Wing 3

Also Ran:—Sandpiper 7-7, Sumurun 9-12, Turbulent 9-8, Sunder 9-0, Lucky Thought 8-12, Tallawah 7-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Turbulent, fives Sumurun, Sandpiper and Castievite, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 189 for win and Rs. 48, Rs. 57 and Rs. 43 for places.

The Race:—Pierrot led all through with Boss Lee and Castlevite behind him and they finished in that order, 3/4 length and neck dividing them.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-5, Bowley ... 1
Mr. Bartleet's ST. ANDREWS, 9-1, W. Huxley ... 2
H. H. of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 8-5, Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Criton 8-13, Le Soleil 8-11, Orloff 8-9, Lady Muriel 7-10.

Betting:—4 to 5 Criton, fours Vanity Box, sixes Orloff, eights Twa Brigs and Lady Muriel, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 30 and Rs. 29 for places.

The Race:—Lady Muriel, Twa Brigs and Vanity Box was the order at the start. After two furlongs the first named dropped off and Twa Brigs led with Vanity Box second and Criton third. In the straigh St. Andrews came with a great run and just failed to beat Vanity Box by a head, one length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 26 1/5 secs.

THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 9-12, Stokes ... 1
Lt.-Col. Smith's BLUSTERER, 8-5, Lynch 2
Mr. Norton's HOME BREW, 9-4, Williamson ... 3

Also Ran:—Watch Tower 9-3, Blouze Linda 9-10 Hospidar 8-12, Lady Betty 8-5.

Betting:—Threes Blusterer and Watch Tower, fours Blouze Linda, sixes Symrex and Hospidar, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 84 for win and Rs. 28, Rs. 19 and Rs. 30 for places.

The Race:—Hospidar took a long lead, followed by Blusterer and then Symrex, the rest bunched up three lengths off. The leader collapsed three furlongs from home and Symrex moving up won easily by 3½ lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 27 3/5 secs.

THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Lindsay's CHOBHAM, 8-10, W. Huxley ... 1
Mr. Yoonu's GLENDOOK, 8-9, Stokes ... 2
Mr. Ferguson's BELLOWER, 7-13, Vick ... 3

Also Ran:—Arthur C, 8-3, Rococo 8-12, Molgibby 8-12, Arkangelo 8-12, Larrikin 8-2.

Betting:—Twos Bellower, fours Glendook and Arkangelo, sevens Chobham, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 101 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 24 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Bellower led with Glendook at his heels. Then Arkangelo, Molgibby and Chobham, Larrikin being left. From the half-mile post Glendook took up the running. Opposite the second hand Chobham forged ahead and running on won fairly comfortably by ¾ length, short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 29 1/5 secs.

DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon delivered the following speech at the Durbar held at Hyderabad (Sind), on the 31st ultimo:—

Your Highnesses, Durbaris and gentlemen,—My first duty in rising to address you is to tender to you a warm welcome to my durbar and to wish you, one and all in the New Year which is about to open, all happiness and prosperity.

I do so with confidence because, though for more than a year the forces of the Empire have been engaged in a gigantic struggle, along with their comrades in arms in the fleets and armies of our devoted Allies, against powerful and unscrupulous foes, I feel convinced that a victorious end to this conflict is now not far removed, and I hope that we may before long meet again to exchange congratulations on the restoration of peace and the emancipation of the world from the menace of ambition, treachery and the violated laws of men and nations.

We all have much to depore from the consequences of a war which is being waged with determination on both sides in three continents. These are the sacrifices which we pay in the cause of the principles of liberty, justice and humanity, and if any man has no share in them I at least am not disposed to congratulate him. You, too, gentlemen, have not been exempt from these consequences, direct or indirect, and you have not only endured them with patience and fortitude, but have given the amplest proof of your steadfast loyalty to the King-Emperor both by word and deed. I desire to acknowledge especially the response which you, along with the whole Province of Sind, have made to my appeal for funds on behalf of the sufferers from the perils and hardships of war. I think I may assure you that the funds have been judiciously administered, and the letters which have arrived from the various seats of war have been messages of gratitude from men who have themselves merited the highest tributes of honour and gratitude that we could pay them. If, as is most probable, I find it necessary to make a further appeal, I am confident that I can rely upon your generosity.

ZAMINDARS THANKED.

I regret very much that during the past year there have been several local circumstances adverse to your prosperity. The inundation has been unusually low and though in most parts of Sind this has been, in part at least, compensated for by the good working of the canals, several of those in your districts have been seriously affected. Several cases have been reported to me of excellent assistance rendered by zamindars and their heirs in carrying out emergent work, and I tender to them my cordial thanks. I should like to mention particularly the assistance given in regard to serious breaches on the Dad canal which threatened the town of Moro, and in the execution of the Naulakhi New Cut. On both these occasions the co-operation of the zamindars and their men was invaluable; without it indeed it is doubtful if these works could have been carried out in time, and to them I wish to give my very special thanks for their help and assistance.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The outbreak of the war was, I regret to hear, the signal to certain evil-disposed persons to embark on a career of violent crime. The worst of these criminals have fortunately been brought to justice, and for this the district authorities have been much indebted to the assistance of loyal and public spirited zamindars.

In order to secure the public peace from the activities of the lawless Hur community, my Government has recently taken the step of deporting from the province the most confirmed offenders and their families. The result, I am gratified to learn, has been satisfactory; but, should the occasion arise, Government will have no hesitation in pursuing this policy with increasing rigour. I desire, however, that full opportunity should be given to members of this unhappy community to depart from their traditions of crime and violence and earn an honest living. I therefore cordially approve of the arrangements made by your Commissioner, Mr. Lucas, whom we are all glad to see back amongst us, for the settlement of some of them on vacant lands. I trust that the experiment will be successful and the cordial recognition of Government is due to those zamindars who have undertaken the difficult task of turning these habitual criminals into law abiding agriculturists. I have pleasure in making honourable mention among these of Wadero Abdul Hakim Bhambhro, Sher Muhammad Latik and Sayyad Imamali Shah. I also wish to tender the thanks of Government to the many loyal and well deserving zamindars who have assisted Government during the long history of Hur troubles, many of them at the peril, and some, I deeply regret to say, at the cost of their lives.

FUTURE OF NAWABSHAH.

Those of you who come from the new district of Nawabshah will naturally be especially interested in the prospects of the new town, and your interest is fully shared by Government. You may be confident that when normal financial conditions return that Government assistance will be freely forthcoming, I look forward to seeing Nawabshah the busy centre of a prosperous district provided with its own Court House and other necessary Government buildings, its High School and other educational and medical institutes, its markets and Municipal offices, and ample facilities for communication, water, lighting and sanitation. The potential developments, including extensive irrigation schemes, which will affect you favourably are very great, and I venture to prophesy a future of rising importance and prosperity for the District and Town of Nawabshah.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF MUHAMMADANS.

As regards education, there are many directions in which I should like to see more rapid progress. Your population—and I am of course speaking particularly of the rural areas—is predominantly Muhammadan, and the greatest present need of the Muhammadan community in Sind is educational progress. To you, who are the natural leaders of your people, much has been committed. It rests largely with you to stimulate and foster among your more backward members a true appreciation of how much depends on this. And besides using your influence in this manner, I should like to see an increasing number of the sons of zamindars studying in the existing schools and Madrassahs. Example is better than precept, and if you show you own confidence in the benefits of instruction, the people who look to you for guidance will be more readily and effectively persuaded.

It has given me the greatest pleasure to receive you here to-day and, in bidding you farewell, I wish you again all happiness and prosperity.

TELAGU SAMMELAN

RESOLUTIONS AT FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The following resolutions were unanimously, passed at Friday's session of the Telugu Sammelan held at Kamatipura, Bombay:—

That this Sammelan firmly believes that Great Britain and her Allies have been fighting with Germany, the high priest of autocracy and militarism, out of righteousness and a sincere desire to uphold the natural right and title to independence vested in even small and defenceless nations and nationalities; and, therefore, prays the Almighty that their brave efforts to fight with Germany be blessed and crowned with success.

That this Sammelan mournfully records the sad deaths of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. By their deaths India lost great leaders of political thought, statesmen of rare sagacity and patriots who had set a high and noble example of untiring energy and self-devotion to the country's cause.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

That this Sammelan urges the attention of the Telugu people to the great and urgent need of expansion and improvement of the elementary, secondary, higher and industrial education among the Telugu people in this presidency by providing more suitable ways and means, such as:—(a) Increasing the utility of the Bombay Telugu Education Fund, Lingubai Education Fund, Malkoo Saybоо Babil Scholarships and such other funds. (b) Establishing Reading-Rooms and Libraries (free, if possible,) for the Telugu people at various centres. (c) Establishing hostels for Telugu students.

That this Sammelan is of opinion that female education is indispensably necessary for the elevation of the Telugu Society and therefore urges upon the Telugu people the necessity of making strenuous efforts for educating Telugu women by means of regular institutions, home-classes, lectures etc. etc.

That this Sammelan urges upon the Telugu people the urgent need of spreading Telugu education in this presidency.

That this Sammelan urges upon the Telugu people the urgent necessity of starting a Monthly Magazine or a newspaper for discussing subjects calculated to further the interests of the Telugu people.

That this Sammelan urges that the movement of Co-operative Credit Societies should be started and extended amongst the Telugu people throughout the Presidency.

RETRENCHMENT IN MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

That this Sammelan is of opinion that at marriage ceremonies the expenditure is extravagant and urges that retrenchment in it is thoroughly necessary.

That this Sammelan urges upon the Telugu people the urgent need of completing all ceremonies incidental to marriage within one day.

That this Sammelan urges upon the Telugu people the urgent need of discouraging child-marriage.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG TELEGUS.

That this Sammelan is of opinion that intemperance is ruinous to the society and urges upon the Telugu people the urgent need of checking this evil.

That this Sammelan resolves that a Bombay Presidency Telugu Association be formed to take necessary steps for carrying out the objects of the Sammelan.

KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

SIR MICHAL O'DWYER ATTENDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Altogether 10 resolution were passed at the Kayastha Conference including resolutions of loyalty and praying for an extension of Lord Hardinge's tenure of office and expressing gratitude to Sir James Meston for laying the foundation stone of Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad, which were moved from the chair. Two other resolutions recommended co-operation with Government in the matter of religious and moral education. The Lieutenant-Governor to-day graced the Conference with his presence at about 1 p.m. and stayed all along while a Resolution suggesting the compilation of an authentic history of the Kayasth community was moved by Mr. Saradacharan Mitra.

As a compromise between the advanced and orthodox sections a resolution about the relaxation instead of abolition of the purdah was moved and carried.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played on Friday, in the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments. The former won in each case:—Single (open).—Final Match. Wagle v. Chinmulgund, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Doubles (open).—Saraph and Lele v. Green and Carr, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

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(Continued on Column 6.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

COAL DUST AS FUEL.

PROBLEMS REVIVED BY THE SUCCESS OF OIL.

The success attending the use of oil fuel for marine and industrial purposes is prompting various persons to consider once again the possibilities of powdered coal, writes the "Standard."

It is admitted that if coal could be fed into furnaces in the powdered state and burned with well-regulated supplies of air not only would the boiler efficiency be heightened, but low-grade coals could be used which at the present moment are practically unfit for the market. The great obstacle so far to the employment of coal dust is the power required for crushing the coal and the difficulty so far experienced in feeding the dust into the furnaces.

Discussing the theory and practice of burning powdered coal, the National Engineer of Chicago says:—

"One of the factors contributing to low boiler effieiency is the excess of air admitted to the furnace. Some excess is required, because it is not practicable to secure complete combustion when the amount of air admitted is just equal to that demanded for perfect combustion. The reason is that the mingling of the air supply and the combustible material is not perfect, and in order that none of the cumbustible may pass out unburned, a surplus of air is admitted, so that at some point in the passage through the furnace and combustion spaces, the combustible may take up its necessary complement of oxygen. The more thorough the mixture of the fuel and the air supply, the smaller may be the excess of air, and the higher will be the resulting temperature of the products of combustion.

"Solid fuels in their ordinary state, however, are not readily adapted to intimate mixing with air; consequently, some efforts have been put forth in recent years to powder coal before feeding it to the furnace, the idea being that the dust thus produced could be burned with a smaller excess of air, thus realising a greater percentage of the heat value of the fuel.

"The intention is not to burn the finely powdered coal on a grate, as in the usual coal-fired furnace, but to inject the dust into the furnace chamber in a cloud, as by blowing it in under air pressure or throwing it in by the sweeping action of a rotating brush, so that the combustion takes place while the coal particles are in suspension in the atmosphere of the furnace.

NO CHILLING.

"A spherical lump of coal about 9-16 inch in diameter has a surface of one square inch. If this lump is burned, the air that unites with the carbon and hydrogen in the lump comes in contact with but one square inch of surface, until the heat breaks up the lump. But if that same piece of coal is ground to a fine powder, the total surface of the fine particles will be from two to three square feet. Thus, by breaking up the lump of coal, the aggregate surface exposed to the air is made some 300 or 400 times as great.

"The action of coal dust in the furnace is as follows: The fuel particles are small and are separate, so that each is surrounded by air. Consequently, when they are injected into the furnace, the driving off of the volatile matter and the burning of the solid residue take place so rapidly that the combustion is in the nature of an explosion; also there is no pronounced chilling effect such as is experienced when a quantity of lump coal is thrown into the furnace.

"From the standpoint of safety, powdered coal is more dangerous to handle than lump coal, and therefore requires greater care if accidents are to be prevented. Like many other forms of dust, such as those formed in flour mills and planing mills, coal dust when finely divided and suspended in the air is highly explosive; but when collected in a bin, as when stored, no such danger need be apprehended.

PROPOSED AERIAL MAIL ROUTES.

From St. Louis there comes the somewhat fantastical report that the work of planning and mapping the first aeroplane mail routes to be instituted by the United States Post Office Department has been completed, writes the "Railway Review." Two routes of sixty miles each are said to have been planned, one entirely in Missouri and the other taking in parts of both Missouri and Illinois. The interstate route will start at Peruque, Mo., cross the Mississippi river to Golden Eagle and Brussels, Ill., detour westward to Beechville, on the Illinois shore and thence back to Peruque. The Missouri route will cross a country without railways. The plan now awaits a congressional appropriation to put it into effect. The service is to be a peg upon which to hang aerial preparedness for war. It is planned to place in the government service between 200 and 300 aeroplanes in a short time after the aerial mail routes are started. The aviators will be trained by the Government, all will be listed in the aviation reserve corps and must serve in case of war.

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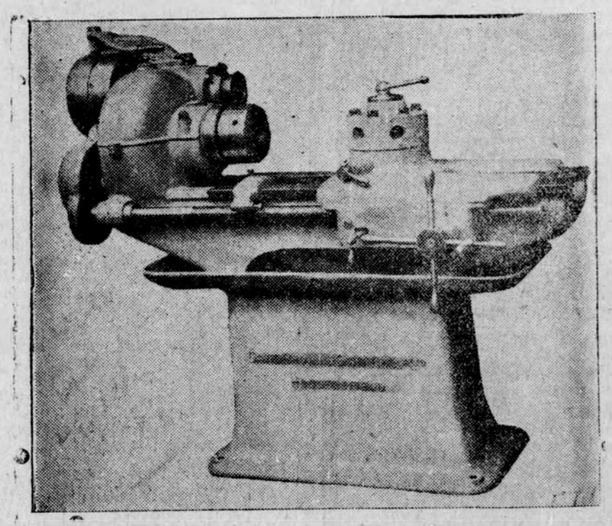

Boring Machine for 18-Pr. High Explosive Shells

We illustrate a photograph of the special shell boring machine made by Messrs. David Brown and Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Lockwood, Huddersfield. We understand that a number of these machines have been supplied to the National Shell Factories, and are giving very good results. The following particulars of this machine are given in Cassier's Engineering Monthly":—

The bed is of box section, strongly designed and well ribbed to resist strain and vibration. The head is cast integral with the bed and all slides and wearing surfaces are generously proportioned.

The machine is driven through fast and loose pulleys, no countershaft being necessary, and gives one work speed. Two rates of feed are provided through change wheels and the main driving gears are of the double helical type cut on the Sunderland patent generating system, and are arranged to run in oil.

The bearings are of ample proportions made from special phosphor bronze, and are self-oiling. The spindle is of high carbon steel bored 2½ in. diameter. The collet chuck is combined with the spindle thus ensuring extreme rigidity with holes which are accurately bored in position 1¾ in. diameter. The indexing is operated by hand and is arranged through hardened and ground steel plunger and hardened and ground steel bushings, and is provided with suitable clamping handle. The apron and saddle for carrying the turret are of ample length so as to maintain accurate alignment and reduce wear to a minimum. The self-feeding mechanism is actuated by means of lead screw and phosphor bronze nut of generous proportion. A hand release motion is provided and stops are arranged for each station of the turret

The machine generally is built on sturdy lines and is essentially a single purpose machine. It is intended solely for the drilling and finish boring, but as six stations are available on the turret the tapping of the nose and also the rough forming could be performed.

THE WORLD'S SOURCES OF FUEL AND MOTIVE POWER.

The "Thomas Hawksley" lecture for this year was given before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers last Friday by Dr. Dugald Clerk, F.R.S., on the above subject, writes the "Electrician" in its issue of 5th November last. The president, Dr. W. Cawthorne Unwin, F.R.S., was in the chair. Dr. Clerk first alluded to the attention Hawksley himself had given to this matter, and then traced the development of mechanical power from the beginning of the last century. The old Newcomen engine consumed about 20lb. of coal per indicated h.p.-hour and the Watt from 5 to 7; but coal in those times was cheap, because of the small demand, and even in 1836 the total mechanical horse-power of the century only amounted to 30,000 h.p. In 1903 the output of coal from Great Britain was about 230,000,000 tons, of which about 168,000,000 tons were consumed here; but by greater economy this might be reduced by 60,000,000 tons. In discussing other sources of power Dr. Clerk said that all our available energy came from past or present solar radiation, and that the whole world might be looked upon as a huge solar engine producing the circulation of water that gave us hydraulic power. It had been calculated that the rainfall in the British Isles would be sufficient to give 100 h.p. per square mile, but it was naturally only possible to utilise such power in hilly districts, such as in Scotland. About 150,000,000 h.p. of the world's power could be produced hydraulically. Dr. Clerk then discussed the various steps by which heat engines had been made more efficient, mentioning the early hot-air engines and the first internal-combustion engine, made by Cecil in 1815. Some interesting graphs were shown to demonstrate the recent growth of the use of the steam turbine. After the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw and seconded by Sir Maurice FitzMaurice. In responding, Dr. Clerk gave a short description of the new hydraulic laboratories equipped by Dr. Charles Hawksley at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

RAILWAY MOTOR CARS.

One of the most notable developments in railway work during recent years has been the use of railway motor cars. Practically the only firm who make a speciality of this class of work is the Drewry Car Company, Ltd., River Plate House, London, E.C., from whom we have just received a very excellently printed catalogue, which consists of no fewer than 68 pages, containing photographs of cars used in all parts of the world. Apart from the illustrations the catalogue contains much useful information.

RADIOGRAPHY OF METALS.

In the research laboratory of the General Electric Company Mr. W. P. Davey has been making investigations into the possibility of detecting blow-holes in steel castings, which he has described in the "General Electric Review." Having found that this was possible in castings 9/16 inch thick when using a Coolidge tube, experiments were carried out with a view to finding the exposure needed for a given thickness and the smallest size of air-hole that could be shown radiographically in a given thickness. The following equations were found to hold good approximately for different thicknesses of metals and voltages corresponding to different spark gaps between points. If is the exposure in milliampere minutes and X the thickness of the steel in centimetres, for a 15 inch spark gap E equals 0.1 log 1/10 0.71X, for a 13 inch gap E equals 0.15 log 1/10 0.71X and for an 11 inch gap E equal 0.6 log 1/10 0.82X. With a wedge of air between two metal plates it was found that 0.21 in. of air could be detected in 1¼ inch. of steel, or 0.007 inch of air in 5/8 inch of steel. Radiographs of autogenous welds in ¼in. steel showed a difference in appearance between good, underheated and burned welds, the last exhibiting a porous structure. Besides blow-holes, radiographs will indicate slag inclusions or porous spots, though no fluoroscopic screen has yet been evolved sensitive enough to make them directly visile.

A GIRL ELECTRICIAN.

The "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch" records an instance of a girl, 20 years old, who is doing the work of an electrician. She is Miss May Traill, the daughter of Mr. W. A. Traill, an engineer who was the constructor of the Giant's Causeway and Portrush Electric Tramway, which was opened in 1883. Miss Traill who studied horticulture at Studley College, Warwickshire, exhibited her gift for mechanics while still a student, and was made chauffeur of the College motor-lorry. When this was purchased by the Government she drove it from Studley to London a distance of over 100 miles. Subsequently she was placed on the staff of the College in charge of the electric light and power installation. This consists of a 50 h. p. gas engine and suction-gas plant driving two dynamos, with a set of accumulators, for the electric lighting, and power for running the dairy and laundry plants and the electric incubators for hatching chickens by electricity. She has the assistance of a young lady pupil and two boys, and has set free a man who is now engaged in making torpedoes.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D.15

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN CALCUTTA.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME.

Rapid progress has been made with the Government of India's scheme for the establishment of a permanent Commercial Museum and Information Bureau as a means of assisting Indian industries, says the "Statesman." The project, it will be remembered, is an offshoot of the exhibition of foreign articles and competing Indian manufactures which was held a year ago in Calcutta and later at other commercial centres. The collection of samples obtained for exhibition purposes on that occasion has been subjected to a careful process of rearrangement and classification at the hands of Mr. P. R. Rice, the curator of the new Museum, and is attractively displayed in a large room on the first floor of the Department of Commerce and Industry building, at No. 1, Council House Street. With his strong nucleus to work upon, those responsible for the development of the institution will doubtless be able to acquire within a comparatively short time a thoroughly representative array of exhibits. Several thousand specimens have already been housed, but there is plenty of space to be occupied before the question of selecting a permanent building will need to be considered.

This Museum is the first of its kind to be started in India and the advantages which Indian manufacturers and traders generally are likely to derive as a result of its future operations cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who have the promotion of indigenous industries at heart. Lack of organisation and modern methods of business enterprise on the part of Indian manufacturers have in the past been the chief causes of the extension and increasing success of foreign competition in the markets of this country, and, at the present time especially any movement that will tend to extend the scope of the industries of India and help to reveal the importance of co-operation, deserves the widest encouragement and publicity. It is for the last-named purpose that a Commercial Museum has been established in Calcutta.

Regarded merely as a storehouse of samples of Indian workmanship of every kind, it will be an eminently desirable acquisition to Calcutta's "places of interest," but it is by the higher aims which the Government have in view that the real importance of the institution must be gauged. The samples exhibited will be supplemented by catalogues and pricelists, which will be kept continuously up to date; by printed statistics, wherever possible, showing the extent of the various markets in India and abroad; and by other informations explanatory of the details of he trade. Names and addresses of Indian firms dealing in the various trades will be available for the information of buyers and sellers. It is thus hoped to form a valuable information bureau through which the public may be brought into touch with Indian manufacturers, thousands of whom are at present unknown outside their native village, and at the same time to bring traders and manufacturers together so that they may the better compete with foreign undersellers. The Muesum is little more than an experimental measure, but, under proper guidance and with the necessary amount of support from those actively engaged in Indian industries, it should prove a success from every point of view. The date of its opening has not yet been fixed but we understand that it is to take place early next month.

MINE RESCUE SIGNALLING DEVICE.

Writing in "The Coal Age" Mr. O. Cartlidge, Manager of Mine Rescue Stations, Illinois, has described a cheap and convenient signalling outfit for men engaged in rescue work in mines. Three No. 6 Columbia dry cells are placed in the centre of a drum on which is wound 1,000 feet of round insulated No. 16, 3-wire cable. Signalling is effected by pressing buttons operating "buzzers" of the ordinary type. That at the free end of the cable is fastened to the rescurer's belt, and about 5 ft. along the wire from this is attached a stout cord at the other end of which is a hand-grip, so that the man can pull the cable along without straining the connections; similar hand-holds are placed at intervals along the wire for other members of the gang. This apparatus (which does not weigh more than 100 lb.) has an advantage over a telephone in that the signaller does not have to attempt articulation in a suffocating atmosphere.

The first high explosive shell manufactured at the Entally Workshop of the Calcutta Corporation was placed by Mr. W. B. Mac-Cabe, Chief Engineer, on the table at a recent meeting of the General Committee and was inspected by members.

The Kashmir Public Works Department has opened a new division under the name of the Banihal Division, for the management of the road direct from Jammu to Srinagar, via Banihal, and a European engineer has been appointed to take charge of this division.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B 17

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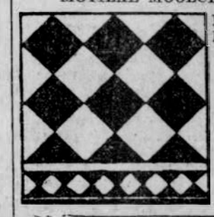

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CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. J E Bath, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A M Thomson, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P C Evans, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. F Foley, Berkshires.
Captain J J Cameron, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W H Coles, Middlesex.
Captain G O Smyth, Artillery.
Captain J S Thorpe, Scots Guards.
Lieut. H Y Bell, Northumberlands.
Lieut. J. S. Kay, Royal Fusuliers.
Lieut. E. J. Pryor, Engineers.
Lieut. B. E. Taylor, Cheshires.
Lieut. G C Grimsdale, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E L Blee, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. Chatterton, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. S North, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J A Hughes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A Osmond, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. L F Regnard, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. N F Rushoer, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A Shearer, Argylis.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L H Bowen, Lincolns.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E G Ellesley, Yorkshires.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES:

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R T Rankin, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. H A Seel, Cheshires.

NOW KILLED.

Captain O S Blake, South Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F R Savory, Shropshires.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. R Warwick, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. A W Coveney, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W E Shearer, Argyils.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

KILLED.

Lieut. H. W. Wright, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. O. S. Brown, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. L. M. Peberdy, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Sarsby, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Nightingale, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. A. Currie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Shippey, Bedfords.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Jeffreys, Durham L. I.
Captain E. B. Beazley, Liverpools.
Captain J. E. Brydon, Medicals.
Captain T. G. Mackenzie, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain G. M. Richmond. Black Watch.
Captain D. C. Twentyman, York and Lancasters.
Captain D. C. Wilson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Armistead, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. O Briggs, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. D A. Hall, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Shanks, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. Williamson. Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Wilson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. N. C. Yates, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L Moss, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. T. G. Schofield, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Thatcher, Somerset L. I.

WOUNDED AND SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieut. W. G. May, Durham L. I.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. J. Brasnett, East Surrey.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. V. Smith, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. V. Ames, Royal Fusiliers.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. N. Cullen, Irish Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. W. E. Gilliland, Norfolks.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. M. Moloney, Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN CAMEROONS.

Lieut. H. E. Corner, Fourth Reserve Regiment of Cavalry.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

The following names of the officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned.

140th list from Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

R. G. A. Lieut.-Col. M. H. Courtenay (severely); 1/4th Hampshires, Lieut. G. Elton (slightly), 2nd Dorsets, 2nd Lieut. S Miller (slightly).

Additional list from France and Belgium.—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Supply and Transport Corps, Captain H. C. Sampson.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following names of officers appear in the 139th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Risaldar Gobind Ram Sarai, 31st Lancers; Subadar Abdullah Khan 76th Punjabis; Jemadar Saida Khan, 76th Punjabis; Jemadars Said Khan and Umrao Singh, 99th Deccan Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subadar Channan Singh, 65th Punjabis; Jemadar Barkat Ali, 104th Rifles; Subadar Chand Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan, 7th Lancers; Risaldar Yaih Singh, 7th Lancers; Jemadars Muhammad Umar Khan, Tara Singh, 7th Lancers; Risaldar Wariam Singh, 16th Cavalry; Jemadars Jai Singh, Rao Bachittar Singh, 16th Cavalry; Risaldar Santa Singh, 33rd Cavalry; Jemadar Aiman Khan, 33rd Cavalry; Jemadar Gurdatt Singh, 48th Pioneers; Subadar Mehdi Khan Sohan, 76th Punjabis; Jemadars Jalal Khan, Isher Singh, 76th Punjabis; Jemadar Lakhco Ram, Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

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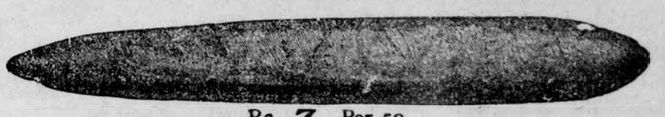

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